MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 MAY 1982

Iran-Iraq

Iraqi forces succeeded in destroying Iran's forward defense lines in the (Taheri)-(Halub) bridge area, according to a military communique carried by INA. Iranian forces were forced to retreat and suffered heavy casualties and equipment losses, it added. In other action, a military spokesman announced that an Iranian plane had been shot down in a dogfight with an Iraqi plane in the southern sector, Baghdad Voice of the Masses reported.

Iraqi troops were forced to retreat in the area west of the Karun River following a "last ditch" attack on Iranian forces, leaving behind a large number of dead and wounded, Tehran radio reported. Iranian troops continued to reinforce their positions in this area, the radio said. According to AFP, Iranian forces have broken Iraqi lines along 16 miles of the southern front in Khuzestan Province and have set up advance positions along the Ahvaz-Khuminshahr road. Iranian troops repelled a 14-hour counterattack in Garm Dasht resulting in heavy Iraqi casualties, IRNA reported. An Iraqi offensive in the Hoseyniyeh area was completely smashed and Iraqi forces in Fakkeh suffered heavy casualties from Iranian air attacks, according to a military communique carried by Tehran radio.

Iraqi forces are currently using Soviet-made MiG-25 planes and T-72 tanks on the fronts, IRNA report citing Guards Corps Commander Mohsen Reza'i.

Iran

All the leaders and members of the Peykar organization in Bandar-e 'Abbas have been arrested and jailed, Bandar'e 'Abbas radio reported. Over 40 people were arrested and 7 safe houses were discovered during an operation by the Guards Corps. In Tehran, the Mojahedin-e Khalq attacked the office of the Imam's relief committee killing five staff members and wounding several others, Tehran radio reported.

Israel

West Bank, Gaza Situation -- Four West Bank youths were killed when a mine they were handling exploded, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, the 12-year old girl from the 'Arrub refugee camp who was wounded by an Israeli civilian on 2 May died in the hospital, the radio reported. Two youths from the Jabalyah refugee Camp in Gaza were injured when IDF soldiers fired at demonstrators. ITIM reported disturbances in various parts of east Jerusalem.

Autonomy Negotiations -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin told World Jewish Congress representatives that the autonomy talks must be held in Washington, Jerusalem and Cairo and whoever opposes holding the talks in Jerusalem will shoulder the responsibility, Jerusalem radio reported. If the talks are not held in Jerusalem, then they will not be held at all, he affirmed. U.S. representative to the autonomy talks Richard Fairbanks will arrive in Israel and Egypt next week in an attempt to settle Israeli-Egyptian differences over the location of the talks, the radio noted.

Egypt

Opposition to Settlements -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told an EC delegation headed by EC President Leo Tindemans that the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories is illegal, contravenes all international conventions, is null and void and constitutes a breach of the Camp David accords, MENA reported.

Taba Dispute -- Noting the return to Cairo of the Egyptian delegation which has been holding talks with Israeli officials on the Taba border dispute, MENA said the two sides have agreed to go ahead with negotiations to reach agreement. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister 'Ali gave the Israeli ambassador a message for Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the application of the peace treaty to the demarcation of disputed border areas, according to Cairo radio.

Relations With Arab World -- Although the Israeli paper MA'ARIV reported that Morocco has decided to appoint an ambassador to Egypt, INA quoted Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta as saying that the issue of restoring relations with Egypt is an Arab issue requiring an Arab decision. Boucetta said his forthcoming visit to Egypt is within the framework of the OAU and has nothing to do with restoring relations between Morocco and Egypt. Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat likewise revealed that no Arab state will unilaterally resume relations with Egypt, according to KUNA.

President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister 'Ali left on a visit to Khartoum for talks with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, MENA reported.

Jordan

The fact that Egypt has not given up any Arab territory during its efforts to regain the Sinai is to its credit and is an example and principle which must be applied to all occupied Arab territory, King Husayn said in an interview with AL-AHRAM cited by MENA. The king expressed the hope that Egypt will constitute the heart of the Arab world as it has always done. Husayn said Egyptian President Mubarak represents the great hope for the future of Egypt, the Arab world and the unified Arab march. He noted that the initiatives and measures Mubarak has adopted since assuming office were those only a "genuine Arab" could take. Calling Egypt's aid to Iraq in its war with Iran a noble Arab stand, Husayn said the Iraqi Government has sent an invitation to Egypt and Mubarak to attend the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad in September.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia will adhere to its policy of diversifying its arms sources and will not confine its arms procurement to one country, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz declared in a statement to AL-YAMAMAH cited by SPA. Commenting on the AWACS deal, the defense minister said Saudi Arabia would continue to use the four AWACS now in the country on a lease-only basis. He said these aircraft will not form part of the aircraft deal sought by the kingdom because they are not as sophisticated as the ones agreed upon in the deal.

In response to a question on the fate of the Tiran and Sanafir Islands, Prince Sultan said in an interview cited by SPA that the two islands are on loan to Egypt and their return to Saudi Arabia is a matter which concerns the Saudi Government.

PDRY-YAR Relations

PDRY Leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Ta'izz for talks with YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, San'a' radio reported. Col Salih said the main aim of the meeting was to discuss the security, peace and stability of the Yemen, which is a pressing demand of the Yemeni people, especially since the region is in a state of tension.

The meeting follows further reports of fighting between YAR Government troops and rebels of the PDRY-backed National Democratic Front (NDF). YAR troops recently launched a major offensive against the NDF, killing large numbers of rebels, AFP reported, while a 2 May NDF communique said government forces had lost eight tanks in the fighting.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KUWAIT

AL-ANBA': PDRY, OMAN HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT

LD060856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (KUNA) -- The PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman have agreed to end the differences marring relations between them, Kuwait's AL-ANBA' reports today.

Quoting sources described as well-informed, the paper says the agreement comprises six points, the most important of which calls for holding a "high level" meeting between the two countries in Kuwait. Among other things, the agreement provides for establishing diplomatic relations between them and for the prevention by each country of the use of its territories for operations against the other. The paper adds there are other provisions, but its sources have declined to reveal them. It also reports the said high-level meeting will be held in the very near future, according to these same sources.

The paper's report comes immediately after Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, returned from a quick visit to Saudi Arabia, the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman. During their stay in Aden and Muscat, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister and the UAE foreign minister, Rashid an-Nu'aymi, held talks with PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, which Shaykh as-Sabah characterized as reflecting a sense of responsibility from the leaders of the area.

He said the meeting with Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad "was characterized by a spirit of fraternity, frankness and common desire to end all tension marring the atmosphere in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula." He said that, thank God, "we have secured positive stands and set views that we followed up in our discussions with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, who made us all welcome, showed attention and a high degree of awareness of the responsibility laid upon the shoulders of the leaders of the area."

Concluding, Shaykh as-Sabah said "I can say that Sultan Qabus' response and his desire to reach agreement with the brothers in the PDRY will establish stability between them, and this makes us optimistic about the adoption of tangible steps in the very near future, God willing, to restore relations between the two countries to conditions of amity, fraternity and goodneighborliness."

NEWSPAPER LAUDS UAE INITIATIVE ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

GF041336 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 4 May (WAKH) -- Kuwaiti papers today welcome the UAE's announcement concerning a quick initiative to put an end to the 20-month-old Iraq-Iran war.

AL-QABAS says the wise initiative pays tribute to the role of mediation in ending the war after previous mediation attempts and initiatives lost their value because of Iran's repeated rejection of them. The paper points out the reason for this is that the UAE initiative has a wide dimension because it is made by a GCC country, and because the UAE enjoys normal relations with Iran.

In conclusion, AL-QABAS stresses that the passive stands of the United States and the Soviet Union are implicitly aimed at continuing the war between Iraq and Iran.

'DIPLOMATIC SOURCES' ON ARAB-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

LD051704 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Rabat, 4 May (KUNA) -- No Arab state will unilaterally resume relations with Egypt, which was boycotted by a collective decision in 1979, Arab diplomatic sources affirmed here today. These sources, who refused to be named, told a KUNA correspondent here it is still premature to resume Arab-Egyptian relations and that this matter requires a collective attitude.

Diplomatic sources here noted this affirmation is tantamount to an indirect reply to recent reports that Morocco is preparing to resume relations with Egypt shortly. Diplomatic sources said here last week the Moroccan foreign minister will be visiting Cairo shortly on a mission connected with the return of Egypt to the Arab fold.

Arab sources told our correspondent in Amman there is an Arab opinion which favors holding an Arab summit conference to decide on the question of restoring Egypt's membership to the Arab League.

OMAN

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER BOUABID ARRIVES ON VISIT

CF031354 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpt] Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid arrived in Oman today. He is leading a high-level delegation on a 3-day visit to the Sultanate. During this visit he will meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and will hold talks with senior Omani officials on the Arab and international situation and bilateral relations. The Moroccan prime minister was accorded an official welcome on his arrival.

Meets With Sultan Qabus

CF041428 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and his accompanying delegation in his office at As-Sib Palace today.

The meeting was attended by Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Muhammad ar-Zubayr, industry and commerce minister; Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; the Omani charge at the Omani Embassy in Morrocco; and the Moroccan ambassador to Oman.

Talks With Officials

CF041611 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Official talks between the Omani side, headed by Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, and the Moroccan side, headed by Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, began at Al-Chubrah guest house today. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and means of strengthening them in various areas. They also dealt with the current Arab stand, means of clearing the Arab atmosphere and Arab unity. Arab and international issues of mutual interest were also discussed during the talks.

On the Omani side, the talks were attended by Faysal ibn 'Ali Faysal, minister of national heritage and culture; 'Abd al-Hafiz Salim Rajab, minister of agriculture and fisheries; Salim Nasir Al Bu Sa'idi, minister of communications; Muhammad ar-Dubayr, minister of industry and commerce; Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Muhammad Musa, in charge of financial affairs; Sa'id ibn Nasir, under secretary at the Information and Youth Affairs Ministry; Musallam ibn 'Ali Al Bu Sa'idi, head of the Arab affairs department at the Foreign Ministry and 'Abdallah Hamad, director of youth affairs.

On the Moroccan side, the talks were attended by Tayeb Bencheikh, secretary of state for the prime minister's office in charge of economic affairs; Mohamed Tougani, secretary of state for the prime minister's office in charge of administrative affairs; Abdellatif Semlani, secretary of state for youth and sports; Ahmed Hammoud, secretary for foreign affairs; Abdelkader (el Nouini), secretary of state for the Ministry of Transportation; and Ahmed Benbashir Hassani, Moroccan ambassador to Oman.

Joint Statement Issued

GF051839 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 May 82

[Text of Omani-Moroccan joint statement on the 3-5 May visit to Oman by Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, issued in Muscat and Rabat on 5 May 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, Maati Bouabid, prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, led a high-ranking delegation on an official visit to the Sultanate of Oman from Monday, 11 Rajab 1402 Hegira, corresponding to 3 May 1982, to Wednesday, 13 Rajab 1402 Hegira, corresponding to 5 May 1982.

The guest and his delegation were accorded a warm official welcome as an expression of the sentiments of brotherhood and friendship that bind the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

The distinguished guest had the honor to meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman and conveyed to him an official message from King Hassan II of Morocco, in which he sent his greetings and expressed the sentiments of true brotherhood harbored by the Moroccan Government and people toward the Omani people.

Official talks were held between the two sides in an atmosphere of true brotherhood and full understanding. The Moroccan side was led by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, and the Omani side was led by Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id. Ministers and senior officials of the two fraternal countries took part in the talks. The two sides discussed bilateral relations, ways of strengthening them, and the current Arab and international situation.

With regard to the situation in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, the two sides stressed the need to respect the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others and condemned all destructive actions, which only serve foreign interests. The two sides also emphasized the need to keep the region free of international conflicts.

With regard to the Western Sahara, the two sides asserted their full support for Morocco's territorial integrity. They declared their support for the resolutions of the African summit held in Nairobi, which called for a referendum on self-determination for the Western Sahara. The two sides also declared their backing for the committee charged with implementing the Nairobi resolutions, including the resolution calling for a cease-fire.

With regard to the Arab homeland's problems, the two sides agreed to eliminate differences among Arab brothers in a spirit of responsibility and mutual confidence and to create favorable conditions for the resumption of the Fes summit as early as possible, in order to achieve and maintain Arab solidarity. Therefore, it is necesary to make all possible efforts to achieve the Arab nation's interests.

With regard to the Middle East question, the two sides expressed their deep anxiety at the deteriorat'on of the situation in the region resulting from Israeli aggression in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and southern Lebanon. The two sides declared their support for all efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region, taking into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

The two sides agreed the desired peace cannot be achieved in the region unless Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories, the Palestinian people exercise their right of self-determination and Arab Jerusalem returns to Arab and Muslim sovereignty. The two sides denounced the acts of violence perpetrated against worshipers at Al-Aqsa Mosque on 11 April 1982.

The two sides also emphasized the need to support efforts to achieve peace and stability in Lebanon and safeguard Lebanon's security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity under its legitimate authorities.

With regard to the Iraqi-Iranian war, the two sides expressed their deep anxiety at the continuation of the war between the two Muslim countries and expressed hope the two countries will settle their conflict peacefully through negotiations to preserve Muslim lives. In this regard, the two sides reaffirmed their support for international and Muslim efforts to find a solution to the conflict between the two Muslim countries, particularly the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, which stems from the third Islamic summit conference held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia.

With regard to the situation in Afghanistan, the two sides condemned the foreign invasion of that Muslim country and called for the implementation of all international resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the invading forces and enabling the Afghan people to choose their own political system. The two sides declared their solidarity with and support for the struggling Afghan people.

The two sides expressed their desire to uphold the principles of the Nonaligned Movement in order to strengthen international peace and progress. The two sides asserted their keenness to abide by the resolutions of the Islamic Conference.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two sides reaffirmed their determination to continue to strengthen and develop the fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal countries in various spheres. In this regard, joint committees studied the possibilities for promoting bilateral cooperation in political, economic, social and cultural fields, youth affairs, sports, telecommunications, air and maritime transport and in the exchange of expertise in the administrative field. The two sides agreed to conclude agreements in all these spheres. The agreements will be signed at a later date to be fixed through contacts between experts of the two countries. The two sides also decided to form a joint committee to oversee the strengthening of relations between the two countries and follow up the implementation of agreements.

At the conclusion of the visit, Maati Bouabid, prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, expressed his profound thanks to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs Fahd ibn Mahmud and to the Omani Government and people for the generous hospitality and warm welcome accorded him and his delegation. He expressed his admiration for the progress and prosperity achieved by the Sultanate of Oman under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

The Omani and Moroccan sides expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding that prevailed during the talks.

Departs 5 May

GF051159 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Muscat, 5 May (WAKH) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid left Muscat today at the end of a 3-day visit to Oman that was the last leg of his tour of Gulf countries. Bouabid held talks with Omani officials on bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them. He exchanged views on Arab and African issues of mutual interest, such as clearing the air among Arab countries and the Western Sahara question.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE SULTAN ON ARMS PURCHASES, OTHER ISSUES

LD051248 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0832 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 5 May (SPA) -- Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has reiterated the kingdom's adherance to its policy of diversifying its sources of arms and of not confining its armament to that of one country alone.

In a statement to the Saudi weekly magazine AL-YAMAMAH published here today, Prince Sultan said the kingdom's policy is based on the diversification of the sources of arms needed for our armed forces. He affirmed the building of the Saudi naval forces is proceeding on the same lines under which the air and land forces were built. He added that whenever any naval unit arrives, it comes accompanied by its full crew of high trained Saudi youth.

On the AWACS deal, Prince Sultan said the four AWACS now in Saudi Arabia will continue to be used on lease only and will not form part of the aircraft deal sought by Saudi Arabia because these four AWACS are not as sophisticated as the ones agreed upon in the deal.

He referred to the clamor created by Zionism about the AWACS and F-15 deals and said its aim is to obstruct things and prevent the arming of our forces with such sophisticated weapons. He said the Saudi naval and land forces possess radar systems, vessels, tanks and other equipment that is technologically equal to these planes.

Prince Sultan affirmed the Zionist clamor over this deal is intended to deprive the kingdom of it and undermine its sovereignty. He also affirmed that both our sovereignty and the dignity of our people are safeguarded and he will accept no bargaining over them whatever its nature, because this is our policy and these are our principles and we will never abandon them.

Referring to rumors about the kingdom's desire to purchase Leopard II tanks from West Germany, Prince Sultan pointed out that the kingdom has not asked to buy these tanks. However, he said, West Germany has offered, through various channels, to sell this type of tank to the kingdom. The Kingdom has welcomed the idea but we will not insist on having these tanks because we have weapons of equal sophistication.

Prince Sultan denied the volume of military cooperation between the kingdom and France in the days of President Mitterrand is different than what it was in the days of President Giscard d'Estaing. He said the level of cooperation is as it was and the current French Government has done nothing to cause a change. He added the Saudi armed forces have noticed no delay in the implementation of arms projects concluded with France.

Referring to Britain's desire to cooperate militarily with Saudi Arabia and sell it Nimrod aircraft, Prince Sultan said these planes have not yet been finished, although they are in the process of being manufactured. Once they have been completed, God willing, the kingdom will be among the first countries to discuss the matter seriously.

Concerning the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, Prince Sultan said the kingdom welcomes the Israeli enemy's withdrawal from every inch of Arab land. He added that the kingdom is opposed to any unilateral action because its policy is based on collective Arab action and opinion, as is well known.

Asked about the situation in Lebanon, Prince Sultan said the Lebanese crisis can only be solved by the Lebanese themselves. Once harmony and amity prevail among them, and once all their differences have been eliminated, the Lebanese can rule their country by themselves and put an end to all foreign intervention. He affirmed that the Kingdom always supports stability in all Arab countries, and has exerted and continues to exert huge efforts to restore stability and security to Lebanon.

He referred to the Saudi ambassador's absence from Lebanon and said this has no political significance. The ambassador is away for private reasons and also for consultations with the Foreign Ministry, he said. The embassy staff is there and is working hard, he affirmed.

Replying to a question about the fate of the islands of Tiran and Sanafir after the evacuation of the Israeli enemy, Prince Sultan said in an interview with AL-MADINAH, published here today, that the two islands were on loan to the Government of Egypt for a long time and their return to Saudi Arabia is a matter that concerns the Saudi Government.

AL-JAZIRAH ACCUSES IRAN OF HAMPERING PEACE EFFORT

LD051404 Riyadh SPA in English 1205 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 5 May (SPA) -- The newspaper AL-JAZIRAH published here today accused the Iranian regime of hampering all efforts to put an end to the Gulf war.

The paper was commenting on Iraq's initiative to release Iranian prisoners captured during the latest Iranian offensive. It said the Iraqi initiative "climaxed Iraq's efforts to end the fighting and resolve the conflict peacefully and exposed the ill-intentions of Khomeyni and his regime harboured against Iraq." [sentence as received]

It added: "Khomeyni has disregarded Iraqi, Islamic and international peace efforts and insisted on continuing to fight, spurred in this by international forces hostile to the Arabs and Muslims, led by Israel, which has become an ally of Khomeyni and his regime, and its arms supplier."

UAE

ZAYID RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

GF041921 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 May (WAKH) -- UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned from Saudi Arabia this evening after a short visit during which he held talks with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The returning delegation accompanying the UAE president includes: Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, UAE president's representative; Ahmad ibn Hamid, minister of information and culture; Hamudah ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs; Sa'id ad-Darmaki, chief of protocol; and 'Ali ash-Shurafa, chief of the president's office.

IRAQI OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE TO ZAYID

GF051439 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1422 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 May (WAKH) -- 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin al-Yasin, the Iraqi president's envoy, left Abu Dhabi for Muscat today at the end of a short to the UAE.

During his visit, the Iraqi envoy conveyed a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The message is said to deal with the official invitation to attend the seventh nonaligned summit and with bilateral relations.

The Iraqi envoy is on a mission similar to that of other Iraqi envoys who are extending official invitations to the summit to nonaligned leaders.

PDRY OFFICIAL CONVEYS FOREIGN MINISTER'S MESSAGE

GF051349 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1322 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 May (WAKH) -- The UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary met today with 'Ali Fadil, PDRY deputy minister of justice and religious trusts, who arrived in Abu Dhabi early today.

During the meeting, the Foreign Ministry under secretary received a message on bilateral relations from PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad for Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

During his stay the PDRY deputy justice minister will meet UAE officials and explain the repercussions of the recent flood in the PDRY.

PDRY

KUWAITI, UAE OFFICIALS MEET 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

EA042236 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met this evening with Kuwait's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and with the UAE's minister of state for foreign affairs, Rashid ibn 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, who arrived in Aden earlier for visits lasting several days. Assistant Secretary General Talal Naji of the PFLP General Command left today after a visit of several days.

Depart 5 May

EA051550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Rashid ibn 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Aden this morning at the end of their visit to Democratic Yemen.

In a statement to ANA shortly before departing, Sabah al-Ahmad said during his meeting with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and the Council of Ministers, they reviewed developments in the region and exchanged views on the importance of reinforcing the security and stability of the people of the region in order to guarantee its growth and development.

The leaders were seen off at the airport by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs.

YSP, LEBANESE COMMUNISTS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

EA0021546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The YSP and the Communist Action Organization [CAO] in Lebanon have stressed their full support for the Palestinian cuase, the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, their right to return home and exercise their self-determination by establishing an independent state on the soil of their homeland. This was stated in a communique issued today following a visit by a CAO delegation led by Comrade Fawaz at-Tarabulsi, member of the CAO Political Bureau.

The two sides hailed the struggle of the Palestinian Arab masses in the occupied territory and their determined resistance by continuing protests against the annexation plans that are being channelled through the village leagues, and against Zionist expansionist and settlement policies.

The YSP stressed its full backing and support for the fraternal Lebanese people and their Nationalist Movement in their resistance to aggression against Lebanon and in defense of Lebanese sovereignty and independence. The YSP saluted the alliance of struggle linking the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian peoples that will achieve victory for the democratic national struggle of the Lebanese people and the consolidation of ther pan-Arab liberation role, besides the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people.

For its part, the CAO delegation stressed its full support for solidarity with Democratic Yemen and its democratic national transformations in various economic, political, social and cultural fields, and the efforts being made to achieve Yemeni unity on a democratic and (?peaceful basis).

On reviewing developments in the Arab arena, they emphasized the need to resist decisively the various renewed forms of imperialist onslaught in the Arab region and foil the capitulatory Camp David accords. They praised the important role of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in its opposition to Camp David. They stressed their solidarity with the intiative announced by the USSR and the rest of the socialist community to limit the arms race and strategic weapons as well as their energetic attempts to help the liberated countries free themselves from backwardness as a contribution to strengthening peace.

The two sides also reviewed a number of important Arab and international issues.

YAR

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAND ARRIVES IN TA'IZZ 5 MAY

GF051405 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1353 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Ta'izz, 5 May (WAKH) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council has arrived in Ta'izz on a visit to the YAR.

He was recieved on arrival by YAR President 'Ali Abdallah Salih, Vice President 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani and senior YAR officials.

YAR president 'Ali Abdallah Salih said 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit is for consultations and to exchange views on issues of mutual interest. He said the two parts of Yemen are seeking to eliminate backwardness, achieve economic development, reunify the two parts of Yemen and achieve peace, security and stability.

Attends Council Meeting

JN0518214 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, held their first round of talks this evening in Ta'izz. The meeting was attended by a number of officials from both sides.

Brother Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Ta'izz at 1330 today accompanied by a number of senior officials. He was met at the Ar-Rahidah area by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

In a statement to SABA' upon arrival, Brother Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said his meeting with Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Ta'izz today takes place within the framework of joint contacts and meetings between the leaderships of both parts of the homeland. He said today's meeting is an extension of previous meetings in Ta'izz, Aden, San'a' and elsewhere that were devoted to achieving our Yemeni people's great objective: Yemeni reunification on sound and democratic bases.

Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, also made a statement to SABA' in which he said he is meeting with Brother Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to hold consultations and exchange viewpoints on matters concerning the masses of our Yemeni people in both parts of the homeland. The primary matters that have occupied and are still occupying the attention of the masses of our people are security, peace and stability, he said.

The brother leader president added: The masses of our Yemeni people have struggled to achieve freedom from the defunct imamate regime and to get rid of odious colonialism, and have made great sacrifices in order to firmly entrench the revolution and the republic. They are now struggling to eliminate backwardness, achieve economic development and reunify our country and the masses of our people. Foremost among these is the agreement to achieve security and stability.

The brother leader president emphasized the achievement of security and stability is the most pressing demand of the masses of our Yemeni people in both parts of the homeland, especially since the region is in a state of tension. The brother leader president said he is most concerned our country should not be adversely affected by developments in the region. He pointed out that this meeting will be an opportunity to discuss the current Arab situation, especially since the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation are being exposed to continuous aggression by the Zionist enemy.

The brother leader president also said international issues of concern to our Yemeni people in both parts of the Yemen will be discussed. He expressed confidence that proper judgment and understanding of the nature of the dangerous circumstances through which the region is passing, and concern for the interest of the Yemenis will greatly contribute to the success of this meeting, the results of which are awaited by the masses of our people out of their awareness of the historical responsibility assumed by the leaderships of both parts of the homeland at this crucial moment in the history of our country.

The brother leader president hosted a luncheon this afternoon in honor of Brother Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. It was attended by the brother officials accompanying the two presidents.

Aden Report

EA052130 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] Meetings of the Supreme Yemeni Council for Coordination resumed this afternoon under the chairmanship of Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers, and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland. Here are the details from Jamil Muhammad Ahmad, the reporter accompanying our delegation:

The Supreme Yemeni Council for Coordination resumed its meetings this afternoon under the chairmanship of Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers; and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, and in the presence of members of the two delegations accompanying them.

During the meeting in Ta'izz, recent contacts and meetings between the leadership of the two parts of the homeland and their competent organs were reviewed. These contacts were devoted to laying the appropriate bases for developing cooperation and coordination between them in various fields for the unity of the homeland and the Yemeni people, based on peace and democracy.

Views were also exchanged on the difficulties and obstacles that have impeded progress in implementing agreements between the two parts of the homeland. The need for unity efforts and mobilizing the energies of the Yemeni people for their peaceful development, social progress and the defense of their national sovereignty were also stressed.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement on his arrival in Ta'izz in which he said: We are meeting again today in Ta'izz with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in the context of the joint meetings and contacts between the leadership of the two parts of the homeland and as an extension of previous meetings between myself and Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Ta'izz, Aden and San'a', and other meetings devoted to the great goal of our Yemeni people, represented by the restoration of Yemeni unity on a peaceful and democratic basis.

All our recent efforts toward unity emanated from the needs and supreme interests of the Yemeni people in a way upholding the principles and aims of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions. We are confident that all unity agreements made by the leaderships of the two parts of the homeland have received the support of the masses of our Yemeni people who are aspiring to the practical implementation of those agreements. On this basis, this meeting of ours is being held in Ta'izz, which will remain immortal in the memory of all Yemeni strugglers who were embraced by the sons of this valiant town at the various stages of the national struggle of our people.

I am confident this meeting of ours in Ta'izz will enable us to exchange opinions with a nationalistic spirit that takes into consideration the importance of the supreme interests of the Yemeni people and protecting the achievements of the Yemeni revolution.

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also made a statement to SABA' transmitted by San'a' radio, in which he said his meeting in Ta'izz with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad aims at consultation and exchanging viewpoints on questions of concern to the masses of the Yemeni people in the two parts of the homeland.

MUBARAK, 'ALI LEAVE FOR KHARTOUM ON 1-DAY VISIT

NC060744 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo at 0800 today for Khartoum on a brief visit to Sudan lasting several hours. During the visit President Mubarak will have talks with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri dealing with several important Arab and African questions of mutual interest.

President Mubarak is accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Chief of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz.

The president was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

AL-AHRAM INTERVIEWS HUSAYN ON SINAI, ARAB ISSUES

NC052259 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) -- King Husayn of Jordan has declared that Egypt's restoration of the Sinai dictates that the Arab nation face the challenges and dictates that it rearrange its affairs to achieve progress. He affirmed that most of the Arab states support this line now.

King Husayn said he gives Egypt credit for not having given up one grain of sand of Arab territory, particularly the Palestinian land, during its efforts to regain its territory. He said the return of the Sinai in this manner is an example and principle which must be applied to every occupied Arab land. The Sinai's return to Egypt represents for Husayn himself "the happiness of a lifetime" and constitutes for all the Arabs tremendous happiness.

In an interview he granted to AL-AHRAM, which will be published tomorrow and which is considered the first such interview of the Jordanian monarch for several years, King Husayn added that he wishes Egypt stability and strength and hopes Egypt will constitute the heart of the Arab world, as it has always done.

His majesty announced that since his assumption of office President Husni Mubarak has adopted initiatives and measures which only a genuine Arab could take and that he represents a great hope for the future of Egypt and the Arab world and the unified Arab march.

In his interview with AL-AHRAM King Husayn said Egypt's aid to Iraq in its war against Iran expresses a noble and honorable Arab stand by Egypt toward the Arab issues, which the Iraqis received with appreciation and gratitude. The Iraqi Government has sent an invitation to Egypt and to President Mubarak to attend the nonaligned summit conference, which wil be held in Baghdad in September. He said this conference will not be a true nonaligned conference unless Egypt takes part in it and unless Egypt plays its role in it.

He said the Saudi initiative is still valid and is still at the top of the agenda of the suspended Fes summit conference. If the Arabs meet at an Arab summit conference soon, they must review their stands on all levels, particularly on the political level.

King Husayn added: As Arab states we are facing many dangers and various possibilities for further instability and threats to the Arab indentity and the Arab future. But as Arabs we are preoccupied and do not support each other and defend our countries against the dangers surrounding them.

EC CHAIRMAN TINDEMANS ARRIVES IN CAIRO 5 MAY

Meets Mubarak, 'Ali

NC051935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] This evening President Husni Mubarak received Belgian External Affairs Minister and chairman of the EC Council of Ministers Leo Tindemans. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the two countries' ambassadors attended the meeting.

Tindemans arrived in Cairo this evening on a 2-day visit and was received by 'Ali, who delivered a speech welcoming the Belgian external affairs minister and hailing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and the European Community. He said the current developments in the Middle East make it vital for all the states which have friendly relations and mutual interests with this region to contribute to maintaining the peace momentum and buttressing the prospects of achieving a comprehensive and just settlement that will guarantee the rights and security of the Palestinian people and the region's peoples. He expressed the hope that Europe will play a constructive role in this part of the world.

The Belgian external affairs minister said he is glad to visit Cairo and that the purpose of his visit is to reassess the situation in the Middle East so as to put this new assessment before the European Community to determine what can be done in the coming phase. Talks between 'Ali and the Belgian external affairs minister will begin this evening.

Holds Talks With 'Ali

NC052243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) -- The official talks between Egypt and the EC delegation began at the Foreign Ministry this evening. The Egyptian side was headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and the EC delegation was headed by Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister and current president of the EC Council of Ministers, who arrived in Cairo earlier today. The talks began with a brief meeting between 'Ali and Tindemans, and then the members of the two delegations joined the meeting.

MENA has learned that during the meeting 'Ali gave a full explanation of the Middle East situation and the recent developments and positions which affect the peace process. 'Ali emphasized Egypt's firm policy regarding its commitment to the peace process and to the autonomy negotiations for the achievements of a permanent and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

MENA has also learned that the foreign minister also affirmed that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East conflict and that no comprehensive and permanent peace can be achieved without the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The agency also learned that 'Ali affirmed that Egypt has also announced its position on the resolution adopted by the Israeli Knesset yesterady on the settlements in the occupied Arab territories. Egypt's stand is that the establishment of settlements is illegal and illegitimate, that it contravenes all international conventions, that it is null and void and that it constitutes a breach of the Camp David accords. The agency also learned that 'Ali stressed the importance of adherence to commitments under the peace treaty, and thus the Israeli Knesset decision contravenes the commitment and is considered a breach of the Camp David accords. He also affirmed the inadmissibility of the annexation of territory by force, as stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution 242, which forms the basis of the Camp David accords.

He also affirmed the connection between security in the Middle East and security in Europe and the importance attached to a European role in the peace process.

During his reference to the Middle East situation, 'Ali noted the dangers facing the situation in the area, the future of the peace process and the obstacles facing it. He also explained Egypt's position on all the problems which are still under discussion in the autonomy negotiations. 'Ali reviewed the situation in the occupied Arab territories and extreme danger which the tension there constitutes for the future of the area.

The Belgian guest will leave Cairo tomorrow for Israel within the framework of the tour he is making to acquaint himself with the situation in the area in order to prepare a report for the EC Council of Ministers. The Belgian minister stated that he will submit a report on the outcome of his tour to the EC Council of Ministers at its meeting next week.

'Ali, Tindemans Speeches

NC060835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the restoration to Egypt of its territory that has been occupied since 1967 and the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is one of the most important developments seen in our area recently. He said that this clearly indicates that insistence on peace, adherence to charters and agreements signed between the conflicting parties and respect for mutual pledges is the foundation for broadening the circle of peace and for affirming mutual confidence between all the parties.

In a speech delivered at the banquet in honor of Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans tonight, 'Ali outlined that Egypt strongly believes today in the necessity of abiding by the agreed charters and pledges, the foremost of which is the Camp David accord which is a practical and positive step along the road to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the area.

'Ali expressed the hope that the brief visit by the Belgian foreign minister, who is also the current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, is a new link in the chain of consolidating mutual understanding between Egypt and Belgium and between Egypt and the EC and is a step toward further European support of the chances of peace in the area.

'Ali outlined that the commitment we are talking about must be a comprehensive commitment to all pledges stipulated in the peace charters and their foundations, and that none of the parties can evade any of these commitments -- the foremost of which we believe is the inadmissability of the acquisition of territory by force. He said that any party that makes a decision of any kind which contradicts this commitment will be regarded as completely violating the basis of the Camp David accord and Resolution 242 on which the accord is based.

'Ali noted the resolution adopted by the Israeli Knesset yesterday on the settlements in the occupied Arab territory and said: It is my duty to clearly define our stand regarding the resolution in an unambiguous way to preserve the future of the peace process in the area. He said: Egypt's position is clear in this regard. It has been communicated to the Israeli Government before, and it was officially recorded in a letter sent by the Egyptian prime minister to the U.S. secretary of state on 23 February 1979. It still represents our stance on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory.

He said that Egypt stated in this letter that the establishment of new Israeli settlements and the expansion of existing ones is illegal, that no rights can be recognized under this and that it clearly represents a violation of the spirit of Camp David and the peace framework in addition to being inconsistent with the provisions of international law.

'Ali said: We believe unshakably that the Palestinian problem will remain the crux of the Middle East conflict and that no permanent settlement can be reached without the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. He added that a desired settlement cannot be reached without establishing a period of stability and calm for confidence-building between Palestinians and Israelis. This cannot take place in the state of tension now prevailing in the West Bank and Gaza. We deeply regret the blood being shed for only one reason -- the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territory.

'Ali said: We previously declared, and I would like to affirm today also, our deep belief that peace cannot be divisible and that the security and stability in Europe and the Middle East are fully linked. Peace cannot be established in the one region while the other is being subjected to tension and there is the possibility of an outbreak of armed conflict. Therefore, we fully appreciate the European role in contributing to a comprehensive and lasting peace in our area.

'Ali expressed his firm belief that Europe can contribute positively to the peace process in the Middle East through its strong relations with the various parties in the area, by affirming the need to abide by the agreed charters and by respect for the bases upon which these charters have been founded, by urging self-restraint and nonescalation of the situation through measures or statements, by encouraging the various conflicting parties to recognize the others and by ameliorating their viewpoints.

'Ali praised the historical relations between Egypt and Europe and said that Egypt looks forward to further creative cooperation between the peoples of Egypt and Europe for progress, prosperity and peace.

The Belgian foreign minister delivered a speech at the banquet in which he praised Egypt's role and efforts for peace and conveyed Europe's congratulations on the restoration to Egypt of its territory and the return to Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty.

He discussed the importance of peace in the Middle East and its link with peace in Europe, and the importance of peace being comprehensive and lasting. He also spoke about the historical relations between Egypt and Belgium, between Egypt and Europe and about the cooperation between them in various fields.

The Belgian foreign minister also discussed his mission in the area during which he visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and his visit to Israel for factfinding in the area preparatory to reporting to the European Council for Europe's attempt to carry out a new role in the peace process.

Statement on Mubarak Meeting

MC052136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening received Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister and chairman of the EC Council of Ministers. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian Ambassador in Brussels Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, and Belgian Ambassador in Cairo Claude Ruelle.

The Belgian foreign minister stated after the 90-minute meeting that this meeting with President Mubarak today was a good opportunity to discuss the Middle East problems with him. He said: I explained the events taking place in Europe and the ideas being raised, particularly among the EC countries.

He added that President Mubarak explained his views and Egypt's views on the situation in the Middle East and the way to solve it. The Belgian foreign minister said: I cannot reveal what took place in this meeting except that President Mubarak explained his views on what should be done in the future.

Asked what his visits to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have achieved, Tindemans said: The talks in the two countries were very frank. I heard new points of view and specifically on what is happening in the Arab world now.

Regarding the role being played by the EC countries, the Belgian minister pointed out that he did not come to Cairo to present specific proposals nor is he on a factfinding mission. He described the situation in the Middle East as explosive. He said that the war currently taking place between Iraq and Iran and the inflamed situation in Lebanon demand that we reevaluate the situation, and we must emerge with a conclusion about this situation, particularly after the failure of the Arab-European dialogue.

Tindemans added that upon his return he will submit a report to his colleagues in the EC, and we shall discuss what the European Community should do. Then we can undertake an initiative.

'ALI GIVES SASON BORDER ISSUE MESSAGE FOR SHAMIR

NC051604 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met this morning with Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason and gave him a message for Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the application of Article 7 of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in relation to the demarcation of border areas disputed between Egypt and Israel.

TABAH TALKS DELEGATION RETURNS; TALKS TO GO ON

NC052303 Cairo MENA in English 2148 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) -- Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi and Ambassador 'Ismat Rida returned home tonight from Isreal after talks with Israeli officials on the temporary arrangements to be applied in Tabah pending a solution in accordance with the agreement signed between the two countries on April 26 and on the role of the multi-national peace keeping force.

The two sides also agreed in the talks of the last two days to go ahead with negotiations to reach agreement.

ABU GHAZALAH DISCUSSES SINAI, ARMY DEVELOPMENT

NC051325 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) -- Minister of Defense Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has affirmed that the return of the Sinai represents a complete victory for the Egyptian people's will and their struggle to liberate the land.

He said: It was a long and hard journey fraught with danger and battles of war for peace since 1948. Therefore, it is our duty to safeguard every inch of the Sinai. If we look at Egypt's contemporary history -- the 19th century and the 20th century -- we realize an important fact: Since 1882 the Egyptian territory has never been completely liberated and integrated and that 25 April 1982 has given an importance to the situation and place. He added: It is wrong and extremely dangerous for national security to view the Sinai as being the first defense line, because every inch of the Sinai is part of the Egyptian depth and of the national security and we must always view it as such.

In an interview published in AKHIR SA'AH magazine today, Abu Ghazalah noted that the return of the Sinai must be the starting point in all fields to compensate for the years that passed and for our losses in funds. The Sinai must be viewed from the strategic, military and scientific aspects with the concept of rediscovering and developing it.

Abu Ghazalah stressed that Egypt's security is linked with the security of the Gulf area and the area we live in and any instability or imbalance exposes the whole area -- including Egypt's security -- to danger and shocks. This illustrates Egypt's role and its responsibility for the area's security and its link with the security of the Gulf. He said: Therefore, it is necessary to create a developed Egyptian deterrent force capable of safeguarding the peace and of deterring any danger threatening Egypt's security.

The Egyptian defense minister denied reports that it is proposed to reduce the Egyptian Armed Forces following the Israeli withdrawal and the restoration of all the Sinai. He said peace with Israel does not mean reducing the armed forces which always constitute the deterrent shield. He asserted that Egypt's security cannot be safeguarded without maintaining a military force; not for aggressive purposes but for deterrence and defense. Therefore, it is indisputable that the Egyptian military force must be strengthened by sophisticated scientific methods.

On the development of the armed forces, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that the primary fact in development is that it would not be sensible to have an army huge in number but weak in arms and equipment. He added: Therefore, we are obtaining the types of arms that are compatible with the capabilities we want for our forces and at the same time do not exhaust the Egyptian economy. All this is proceeding in parallel with the existing planning for military production so that it will stand on its feet and meet our requirements for specific arms.

He noted: In the 5-year plan we will develop the Egyptian armament to a point close to the set goal, namely a strong army capable of maintaining the balance and of speedy maneuvering and movement and having the power of shocking and deterring, which is the level the army would reach with modern training.

On the F-16 planes and the reported technical defects in them, Abu Ghazalah said: The U.S. side has not officially informed us of having discovered any technical defects and all we have are unofficial reports published in U.S. newspapers. When we contacted Washington we were told that these were press reports and that the planes sent to Egypt were free of any defect. He stressed that Egypt had contracted F-16 planes with latest modifications as being the strongest and most modern fighter planes in the world. They have in practice proved to be highly efficient.

On the Soviet arms, Abu Ghazalah said: We still have Soviet arms. A large portion of them are suitable for use. We are maintaining them to prolong their estimated lifetime and they will remain with our armed forces 10 years or longer after the necessary maintenance work has been done.

He concluded by saying: I would like to stress that our plan depends on various sources of arms. We have an armament plan until 1990 for replacements in accordance with studied steps without exhausting the Egyptian economy.

MAY URGES ISRAEL TO SHED MYTHS, SEE REALITY

FM051411 Cairo MAY in Arabic 3 May 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "After Peace With Egypt Will the Era of Myths in Israel Come to an End?"]

[Text] When Israel withdrew from the Sinai more than a week ago, political observers said that one of the great myths on which Israel has lived since its establishment collapsed. These observers, who have been following the conditions in Israel since it was established in 1948, that is 34 years ago, also point out that the founders of Israel and its later leaders, throughout their history and the history of the State of Israel, have lived on a number of myths that have collapsed one after the other, although some of them have come true.

They also say that every time the Israelis have buried a myth they have lived on another one that has not achieved safety and security for them.

The reason is not that safety and security are not being realized for Israel because it lives on myths rather than reality, but because the Israelis pursue policies violating the rights and history of other peoples.

The myth that collapsed with the withdrawal from the Sinai is that "Israel has a right to expand eastward and westward." They claim that it is the land of their forefathers described in the Torah brought down by their prophet, Moses. Despite the fact that the Israelis were unhappy at losing the Sinai, which is not their land, they do not wish to admit that the myth of expansion in the Arab territories and the expense of Arab history and rights has collapsed.

This was evident in the statements of the Israelis during and after the withdrawal, saying that they would not give up any more land or demolish any more settlements following demolition of Yamit in the Sinai.

Earlier, in the October 1973 War, the legend of the invincible Israeli Army collapsed and the Arab armies triumphed against the Israeli Army and smashed its fortified defenses. At present we are witnessing the end of the myth of the Israeli Jewish state throughout Palestine because there are hundreds of thousands of Arabs living in Israel who rise against Israeli occupation of Arab lands every time Land Day is celebrated. In fact there are Jews who do not accept Israel's occupation of the Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza. They demand that the rest of Israel should be only for the Israelis and that the West Bank and Gaza should be left for the Arabs.

Even if Israel clings to the myth of the Jewish state throughout the Palestinian territory, the myth of a Jewish state in which only Jews live is also collapsing because of the presence of some 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza who cleave to their land and resist the devious methods of evicting them and settling Jews in their place, methods which the whole world has condemned and is now resisting.

The world today looks upon Israel as an occupation force that is imposing itself on the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza against their will and denying them their legitimate rights. The world also condemns Israel's attempts to impose its will on the inhabitants of the Syrian Golan Heights and Israel's annexation of the heights in accordance with the myth of expanding at the expense of Arab land.

After the peace with Israel the myth that Israel is surrounded on all sides by enemies which do not wish it to exist has also collapsed. Israel no longer has the right to harp on the theme that "it is a sheep among Arab wolves" or claim that the Arabs want to drive it into the sea. This is despite statements reiterated in Israel which cast doubt on the peace with Egypt and allege that the withdrawal has been in return for a promise of peace and not peace itself. Probably the aim of such statements is the desire to continue to live an ancient myth, that of the Arab sea of enmity toward Israel and the Arab blockade of Israel, in order to continue to justify the occupation of the rest of the Arab lands.

Despite this peace, which has been Israel's greatest dream throughout its history, Israel today lives the myth of military superiority over the other Arab countries neighboring it (Lebanon, Syria and Jordan), including the PLO forces. Israeli officials have publicly said that Israel can smash the PLO's military strength, which means reliance on the myth of military superiority.

But the reality says that military strength, as has been proved before, is not the solution to Israel's problems. The solution lies, as the late leader Anwar as-Sadat said, in Israel's acceptance in the area of the Arab countries, which have great resources and a wide range of options despite the losses suffered since the founding of Israel.

After peace with Egypt, Israel must go back to reality and recognize the Arab people's rights, so that it will live with them in a comprehensive peace and not in a lasting war. The peace that has already been achieved provides a great opportunity for a secure existence far removed from wars and bloodshed and from costly myths. Will the era of myths in Israel come to an end?

MUBARAK RECEIVES SUDANESE ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL

SKC051429 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Sudanese People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid at noon today. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib.

Following the meeting, the Sudanese official said that on behalf of the Sudanese People's Assembly he congratulated the president on the return of the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty.

He added that the liberation of the Sinai is considered a liberation of Egyptian-Sudanese territory because Egypt and Sudan are one country.

The Sudanese official said that during the meeting consultations were held on the role of the Egyptian and Sudanese People's Assemblies in the coming stage, particularly their roles on the Arab level and of purifying the Arab atmosphere. He called for the unification of efforts in these critical circumstances through which the Arab homeland is passing.

The Sudanese official said that consultations were also held on the role of the two assemblies on the international level in the capacity of Egypt and Sudan as members of the International Parliamentary Union. Finally, he said the coming period will witness meetings between youths of the two countries and members of the two people's assemblies will meet in Sharm ash-Shaykh and in Juba in southern Sudan in the near future.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOLS WITH FRANCE -- Paris, 30 Apr (MENA) -- Egypt and France signed here today the joint annual protocol for financial cooperation, which totals about two billion French francs. They also signed another protocol for financing the second stage of the Alexandria telephone project. Under the first protocol, several vital projects for Egypt will be financed, including those realising food sufficiency. Economy Under Secretary 'Abd al-'Aziz az-Zahawi, who signed for Egypt, said. The protocol also provides for financing the first and second stages of the Cairo underground, the new Damietta seaport, the modernization of the railway lines, construction of a [word indistinct] at Naj' Hammadi (Upper Egypt) as well as potable water projects at Musturd and Shubra al-Khaymah (Governorate of Al-Qalyubiyah). [Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 30 Apr 82 NC]

ECUADORIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTING -- Cairo, 29 Apr (MENA) -- [State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus] Ghali received [today] the ambassador of Ecuador on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty here. The meeting dealt with the British-Argentine conflict on the Falklands and Egypt's interest in seeing a peaceful settlement of this problem achieved. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in English 1648 GMT 29 Apr 82 NC]

LEADERS CONDEMN ATTACKS ON RELIGIOUS CENTERS

Sarkis Comments to Cabinet

NC051420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The Cabinet held its weekly meeting today under President Ilyas Sarkis in the presence of the prime minister and ministers. The meeting lasted from 1230 until 1430. After the meeting, Cabinet Secretary General Dr 'Umar Mussayki gave the following official report:

His Excellency President Sarkis began the meeting with a comment on the latest incidents against spiritual leaders and religion centers, the latest of which was today's explosion near the 'Aramun Mosque. He said the Lebanese people's interest is now focused on this criminal wave that has been condemned and denounced by all Lebanese sects and factions. President Sarkis said this wave is aimed at fomenting sectarian sedition and instigating dissension, fighting and striking at Lebanon's unity and coexistence of all Lebanese spiritual families. President Sarkis continued: The Lebanese people's reaction to these incidents, however, was splendid and embodied their will and adherence to live together and safeguard Lebanon's unity. Thus, the Lebanese people have given proof that these ugly actions will not intimidate them or harm their unity, which is actually their strongest weapon -- not only against such attacks but also against all dangers surrounding the homeland.

President Sarkis expressed the hope that the investigations will reveal the whole truth, saying that what the investigation will show will curb these crimes. His excellency appealed to all Lebanese people to thwart the plans of saboteurs and confront them with further awareness and unity.

Sham'un, Al-Jumayyil Remarks

NC051622 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Front met today to discuss the security and political situation, particularly the latest incidents in western Beirut and the strike by the judges and their assistants.

[Former] President Camille Sham'un stressed that the conferees concurred that these incidents have a political nature and that all the assassinations were carried out by the same source, or, rather, by the same hands. We would like to draw attention to this fact so the government will tackle the situation with firm measures, he added. Sham'un expressed his conviction that the assassination of Shaykh 'Assaf was perpetrated by communists, and this is why the Syrian deterrent forces have so far failed to uncover the criminals. These Syrian forces are also responsible for a series of similar crimes. He denounced the explosion of the booby-trapped car in 'Aramun where the house of Mufti Hasan Khalid is located.

Asked his opinion about the explosion in front of the Al-Azhar Mosque in 'Aramun, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said that this is another proof of the communist method which adopts the policy of divide and rule. He said that the colonialists who used to enter countries by armies now enter through sabotage. The communists have been attempting to do this for some time to demoralize the Lebanese people as they have crippled the army and departments. This also explains the attack on a spiritual center which has its status and influence on the national Lebanese level.

ISLAMIC GROUPS ISSUE STATEMENT ON CLERICY ATTACKS

NC051732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The Islamic Grouping and the front for the preservation of the south held a meeting today in the house of former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam. During the meeting, they discussed the security and political situation in light of the attacks on certain religious leaders and sects.

A joint statement was issued after the meeting and was read by deputy Husayn al-Husayni. It says these evil actions are aimed at striking at national unity, the emergence and strength of which frighten the plotters. The statement says Lebanese anger against the fomentors of sedition was manifested in the splendid strike that swept Lebanon and in which all the Lebanese sects participated in denunciation of the assassination of Shaykh Ahmad 'Assaf.

The statement says the plot against the homeland and the unity of its people was also evident in the 'Alayh crime, the attack on Mar Mikhayil Church in Tripoli and today's attack on the Al-Azhar Mosque in 'Aramun, near the house of His Eminence Mufti Khalid. The statement calls on citizens to be vigilant in the face of the sedition plot and to be armed with awareness and self-restraint to foil it. It emphasizes the need to hunt down the perpetrators of these crimes.

ARMENIANS RECALL APRIL 'MASSACRE' ANNIVERSARY

CF051436 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanese Armenians in Armenian 1330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It is the 67th anniversary of the April massacre. The Armenian people [word indistinct] an unforgettable grave wound 67 years ago. The largest part of Armenian land was usurped by Turkey. We lost 1.5 million lives. However, loss of land and the fatherland is not [word indistinct] and could never be so. Even the April massacre -- the most horrible in Armenian history -- has not been able to crush our will for revolution and endeavors for freedom.

It is April. On 24 April 1982 the Armenian SSR still exists, and the Armenians are still in diaspora. The memory of our innocent martyrs is immortal. The unquenchable love for our fatherland is [word indistinct] in our hearts. Moreover, the Armenians in diaspora are alive and struggling. They are struggling and will keep on struggling. The Armenian communities everywhere are rising and initiating new liberation struggles.

The 4 million Armenians in diaspora today are certainly demanders. There is no doubt at all that the 4 million will unite and struggle together in the near future. The results achieved since the 7-year-old struggle began up to 24 April 1982 prove this point. The human losses cannot be retrieved. However, the same cannot be said about the land.

We assert that we will struggle only through our own means. Today's April once again confirms that the innocent Armenian victims have not been forgotten. Today's April proves that the Armenian liberation struggle is continuing.

Arise O you Armenians, for the sake of your one and a half milli/ .rtyrs, your holy land and your right to live. The thousands-year-old Ararat is looking yearningly at you. Your deliverance depends upon the liberation struggle and the liberated lands.

MAJOR HADDAD VIEWS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, SYRIA

NC021411 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1020 GMT 2 May 82

[Address by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad, 2 May -- live or recorded -- place not given]

[Text] It has been a long time since I last spoke to you. Many of the inhabitants in free Lebanon, occupied Lebanon and the liberated area began wondering why we had stopped talking to you. We would always like to be close to you and with you. However, the speakers have become numerous lately and talk has become cheap. This is why I spoke as little as possible and decided to follow up on the conditions and events in Lebanon in general.

We have become bored with reading newspapers and listening to newscasts because of the many speakers and many writers in the newspapers. Everyone in occupied Lebanon is now expressing opinions about international affairs, believing that the whole world will read, pay attention and scrutinize what this person or that will say.

Yesterday, for example, most Lebanese newspapers carried what those who still call themselves deputies had to say on the Security Council's resolution. They say the Security Council should have expelled Israel from its [presumably the UN General Assembly] membership. They forget that if the Security Council had actually been upholding right and justice, it would have expelled Lebanon from its membership in 1976 when it came under occupation. It would have distributed this membership to Syria and the swindlers [Palestinians]. Regrettably, however, the Security Council has never acted in the service of Lebanon. It has always acted in the interests of the swindlers and the Syrians -- the enemies of Lebanon.

What right, for example, does the state of Lebanon have to complain to the Security Council about the Israeli raids on the saboteurs' [Palestinian] positions, bases and weapons? What logic does it follow in this regard? Have the saboteurs become the legitimate army of the Lebanese authority? Have the swindlers become the representatives of the Lebanese people? Are the weapons they hold Lebanese weapons? We have seen this state complaining to the Security Council when the swindlers were and still are killing Lebanese. Let us forget what the swindlers did or are doing against us in Free Lebanon or in the other areas because this so-called state considers us traitors and outlaws.

However, what is the sin of the sons of 'Adlun, Hammawiyah, Ansar, As-Saksakiyah and of Ash-Shiyah? Why hasn't this state made a move regarding the massacres committed against these poor people? Aren't they Lebanese? They are not Christians so this permits the violation of their rights. They are genuine Muslims. Why hasn't the state made a move and why hasn't it complained to the Security Council about the aggressor foreigners for their crimes against the Lebanese? The answer is simple: The answer is that this state is not a state; rather, it is a toy in the hands of the Syrians and the swindlers. This toy cannot complain against its owners, masters and makers.

We have had enough of the comedy and it is high time the world realize what is happening in Lebanon. It is high time the world realize that the entire Lebanese people are exposed to dangers and to elimination and that the destiny of Lebanon is at stake. The world must realize that Lebanon no longer belongs to the Lebanese. The Lebanese have become foreigners in Lebanon and the foreigners have become the masters in it. The swindlers never believed that they would achieve what they have achieved in Lebanon.

Will the swindlers leave Lebanon after all this, even if we were to give them all the lands of Israel? I am sure that they will not. Lebanon, the country of freedom, humanism and beauty, has become the headquarters of the criminal and theiving swindlers who torture the Lebanese people. Lebanon has become an international base for sabotage.

We previously said that one of the principles of the swindlers is that what has been taken by force can only be regained by force. They believe that they have shed blood on the soil of Lebanon and that they have gained it by force and thus it has become an acquired right for them. What applies to the swindlers here applies to the Syrians as well. They [the Palestinians] say publicly: We do not want anything from Lebanon. We want to use Lebanon as a passage and not as a headquarters. This talk does not deceive anybody anymore.

What military actions have the swindlers carried out against Israel since last July? They claim they are helping the sons of the West Bank in their uprising. What help have the swindlers provided other than words? At any rate, the sons of the West Bank have found out about the lies and hypocrisy of the swindlers in Lebanon. Therefore, they have calmed down and they are now gradually returning to their senses and becoming logical. They no longer pin hopes on a gang of criminals such as Abu [Yasir 'Arafat] and others.

The swindlers claim that they are in the south to defend it against an alleged Israeli attack. The Israeli warplanes have pounded them and their cells but they have remained silent under the pretext that they are not as strong as Israel and that they fear Israel's power. If this is the case, why do they claim struggle, resistance and such expressions for themselves? In the circumstances, let them leave the south and go to safe places where they will be protected from the Israeli danger. For example, let them go to Syria where Abu Sulayman [President Hafiz al-Asad] shows zeal for them. He entered Lebanon to defend them. Why doesn't he then defend them inside Syria and take them to his bosom. Let them go to Saudi Arabia, for example. This is a distant, safe, rich and big place. Let them go to anyplace they want, even to hell. However, let them vacate Lebanon and return it to its people so we may become convinced that they do not want to settle down in Lebanon.

The Lebanese people no longer believe in empty words, because they live the reality. Why should the Lebanese villages of 'Adlun, Hamawyn, Habbush or others be destroyed if not to evacuate their Lebanese inhabitants and settle the swindlers in them and if not to turn the life of the Lebanese into an unbearable hell so they may leave their villages and land and so the swindlers may occupy them. These matters are no longer unknown to anybody. At any rate, we continue to believe in Lebanon and the Lebanese people. The proof is the successive uprisings of the afflicted Lebanese people in the south, Beirut, Tripoli or elsewhere. The Lebanese people are rising against the occupiers because they are feeling the effects of the occupation.

At any rate, we say these things to clarify the picture for those who still entertain doubts about the intentions of the swindlers. We assert that only a few Lebanese continue to see a distorted picture of the reality in Lebanon which is under occupation.

We hear these days that there is a Sunni movement in Beirut and elsewhere and there is a rapprochement between the Sunnis and the Christians. The information media speak of signs of Lebanese accord and solutions. The killing of the late Shaykh Ahmad 'Assaf has come to crown these signs when eastern and western Beirut staged a strike to protest his assassination.

We have always said there are no differences among the Lebanese themselves but that differences exist between the Lebanese and the foreign occupiers, both the swindlers and the Syrians.

While hailing this rapprochement, we say that neither the Sunnis nor anybody else and not even this rapprochement can do anything at present. Can the Sunnis in Beirut, expel the swindlers and the Syrians? Even if the Sunnis were to disagree with the leftists, this would not prevent them from staying with the leftists under the umbrella of the swindlers. It would also not prevent them from staying with the leftists and the swindlers under the dome of the Syrian occupation.

It is not sufficient to say that we are united and that we want rapprochement with our Lebanese brothers here and there. Such statements mean that there is a big disagreement and that the mighty authority is trying to settle and iron out this disagreement and close the views of the Lebanese. All this would distort the picture and confuse the thoughts of the Lebanese people and of the world.

It would camouflage the real reason for Lebanon's tragedy. If the swindlers and the Syrians were to leave Lebanon, we would see that there are no problems among the Lebanese themselves. The problem is the existence of the foreigner in Lebanon. Are the sons of Beirut ready to act against the swindlers and the Syrians? At any rate, this is their affair as much as it is our affair. We hope that they will direct their activities against the swindlers and the Syrians. Let their traditional leaders attack the swindlers and the Syrians and let us not fight among ourselves under the canopy of the swindlers and the dome of the Syrians.

We do not see anything new regarding the rapprochement among the Lebanese, because they have been one body since the beginning and they will remain so. However, circumstances forced parts of this body to submit to the occupation, whereas other parts remained free or were able to liberate themselves. We hope that all the parts will be liberated and that efforts will be united against the occupier. We do not deceive the world and say that there is a rapprochement, accord or 14 principles.

At any rate, we hope for good and ask at the same time: How long will the claimants of responsibility in the state continue the method of denunciation? It appears that [Prime Minister] Shafiq al-Warzan, the president of the republic and others have prepared printed or recorded denunciation statements which they pass to the radio station to broadcast when a crime takes place. Is this a method to be followed by responsible people? The method of denunciation is not one to be followed by the responsible people. It is to be followed by spectators or those who are outside the framework of the game. It is a method to be followed by non-Lebanese and by people outside Lebanon. Such persons can voice their denunciation, but it is a shame that a responsible person should voice a denunciation. This is a crime against the Lebanese people whom you [Al-Warzan] claim to represent and whose interests you claim to watch over. In your capacity as a responsible person, you must say what you have to do and not merely denounce. If you cannot do anything, then declare your bankruptcy. It would serve the people better if you declared your bankruptcy and said: I cannot do anything for such and such a reason. You must not voice your denunciation and then blame the Lebanese people and tell them to unite. This is not the way to act, Mr Shafiq al-Warzan. Why don't we admit the fact and say: We are under occupation and the Lebanese occupier is doing this to the Lebanese and we can do nothing against him. As a prime minister, you are supposed to have executive powers at your disposal. If you do not have such powers [words indistinct], is it merely to submit a complaint against Israel, stop the salaries of the military personnel serving with Sa'd Haddad and serve the interests of the swindlers and Syrians against the interests of the Lebanese people?

Each time a crime is committed, denunciation is voiced and investigation is initiated to disclose the identity of the criminals. Their identity has never been revealed [words indistinct].

These are crimes for which we blame the president of the republic and his followers, because he has not yet told the world about the reality of the situation in Lebanon. He is following the tail of the Arab states. We hear hourly: "The Arab states will settle our problem." When did the Arab states love Lebanon enough to settle its problem? When he addresses the outside world, Sarkis tells them: "Come and help remove Sa'd Haddad and his group from the south." What a shame, President Sarkis is primarily responsible for all crimes committed in Lebanon, because he is deceiving the world about the reality of the bitter situation in Lebanon. There are some people who try to find excuses for him, but I do not excuse him. If he cannot do anything, let him say so. This would be better, because the world would then intervene to find a solution to the problem of Lebanon. Say: I cannot do anything.

What are you waiting for? When the salaries of the military personnel serving in Free Lebanon were cut off, we read your statement in AL-HAWADITH newspaper in which you said: They [not further identified] cut off their salaries and this alone is the best (?service) to Israel. What is your actual role then so that you may say: They have cut them off. Who are they to say they have cut off means, that you are not the actual ruler, but that there are ruling forces which impose their will and run things?

Enough deception of the world. A priest is killed and we say: Let us not be dragged to the horrible plan. Who brings you the horrible plan? They are people who are with you inside your country. Was it Israel which killed the priest? Did it go to 'Alayh to kill the priest there? The designers of the horrible crime, be they Syrians, swindlers or others, are sitting on your chest and heart.

We hold the president of the republic, the prime minister and so-called officials as fully responsible for the killing of the priest in 'Alayh. We hold also Walid Jumblatt and the Syrian forces fully responsible. We hold the Syrian forces responsible, because in their capacity as the force in control, they are supposed to protect the citizens. We hold Walid Jumblatt responsible, because he has the weapons and because it was his group which committed the crime. Each time a crime is committed, Walid Jumblatt denounces it. His lies no longer deceive us.

What happened regarding the crimes committed in (Kurnayyihs), Hammanah, and 'Ayn Sa'adah? Where are the criminals?

At any rate, O Walid Bey, if there is no one to reckon with you and to punish you, we will punish you -- and we know how we will punish you. Nor will we let you get away with these things. Naturally, we will put them on your record. Furthermore, the time will come when we will avenge ourselves on you and when we will punish you in the name of righteousness and the law. Already we hold many things against you.

Then, the whole world protested when a insane Jewish person entered Al-ʿAqsa Mosque and killed a person. The Security Council convened. Meanwhile, a person enters [the Mar Mikhayil Church], fires his gun and throws bombs within a church among the congregation -- but nobody speaks out. This incident occurred in Tripoli today. It is the latest farce.

We know you consider Christians residing in the occupied areas as hostages in your hands. We will not deal with you in the same way. However, we also know how we will exact revenge. However, we will exact revenge on those against whom we should avenge ourselves. Even if you are far away, oh Tripoli residents, we will reach out for you -- and we will reach out for you, we will reach you, and we will bring you to task.

Consequently, the state [claims] that it has deployed legitimate forces in Tripoli. What is this farce? What kind of legitimate forces are these when people are armed to the teeth? What is this security ensured by mutual appeasement -- until this person and that person is appeased? Had the state respected itself as a state, it would have told Rashid Effendi and others that "I will not send even one internal security soldier to Tripoli until the city is cleared of arms and until these forces are allowed to carry out a house-to-house search for arms." They would have definitely given their consent. The reason is that they allowed police to enter Tripoli only because they feared the revenge of the Syrians -- and Syria was about to destroy Tripoli, just as it had destroyed Hamah. It is for this reason that they played a game and introduced police in their city so they would have a kind of legitimate coverup. The greatest proof is that when they want to, the police instigate the situation in Tripoli and act as mere onlookers. What is this farce? We find out it is completely (?acceptable) if someone wants to kill a certain person, destroy a church or kill, I do not know whom -- a shaykh or a priest. And then they say: The police patrols are operating here and there.

Either there is a principle for work, or let there not be any work. Furthermore, if the Syrian forces have indeed come to help Lebanon and to ensure security in Lebanon, the Syrian forces -- wherever they are -- would have rounded up these arms. They wouldn't have left arms, either with the swindlers or with the Lebanese. And Jumblatt's people wouldn't have been able to murder the priest too.

Anyway, let the perpetrators of crimes understand that, even if we are far from them, or if they are distant from us, our hand will reach out for them -- and we will punish them as we will seek to ensure an atmosphere of freedom and democracy to all the free Lebanese -- the faithful Lebanese. And the day will come and, God willing, it will come soon. May you live long. Long live Free Lebanon as its own absolute master.

BRIEFS

NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR -- This morning, President Sarkis received the credentials of (Min Sang-hwa) as ambassador extraordinary for the DPRK in Lebanon. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Apr 82 NC]

ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis today successively accepted the credentials of three new ambassadors. They are Messrs Yunus Gucel, Turkey; Joaquin Castillo Moreno, Spain; and Mohamed Ould Daddah, Mauritania. The three ceremonies were attended by Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus and senior protocol officials. [Text] Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 May 82 NC]

SOVIET OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SYRIA

JN051050 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 5 Apr (SANA) -- (Valentine Gimudin), head of the Soviet press office in Damascus, has praised the friendly relations of cooperation between the Arab Syrian people and the Soviet people, the bases of which were established by President Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev.

In a press conference held here last night under the slogan "The Soviet Press in Support of Syria," (Gimudin) said the Soviet press has supported and will continue to support the Syrian people's just struggle against imperialist, Zionist reactionary plots.

(Gimudin) condemned the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and the Zionist enemy's policy, which is based on occupation, annexation and usurpation.

(Gimudin) said the friendly, cooperation relations between Syria and the USSR will be strengthened for the benefit of the two friendly peoples who are struggling against the common enemy, imperialism and Zionism.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Received by Al-Asad

JN051540 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and his accompanying delegation at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi.

Todorov conveyed to the president greetings from Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov. The president expressed thanks and asked him to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Zhivkov and the friendly Bulgarian people. Talks centered on friendship and cooperation ties between Syria and Bulgaria, the situation in the region and international issues.

Todorov expressed Bulgaria's high appreciation of Syria's policies and stands and its role in confronting imperialist and Zionist conspiracies in the region. The Bulgarian chairman expressed his condemnation of the barbaric Zionist practices in destroying Al-Qunaytirah.

President al-Asad thanked Bulgaria for its stands and stressed that Syria is greatly confident of the future. His excellency said imperialists are active within a large circle covering a number of the world's areas to stop the world liberation movement and the evolution of history. However, this is impossible. President al-Asad added that imperialists are mainly directing their conspiracies against Syria, but so far Syria has been able to foil all conspiracies, including economic pressure. Syria will also remain steadfast in the future.

Received by Khaddam

JN051534 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and his accompanying delegation at 1230 today. The meeting was attended by a number of People's Assembly members and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus. Talks centered on current international issues and bilateral relations.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON VENUE OF AUTONOMY TALKS

TA052109 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2055 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 May -- The autonomy talks must be held in the three capitals, Washington, Jerusalem and Cairo and whoever is opposed to conducting the talks in Jerusalem will shoulder the responsibility [for the talks not taking place]. We are prepared to begin these talks tomorrow. This was stated by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in a meeting, held in the Knesset building in Jerusalem this evening, with representatives of the World Jewish Congress currently in Israel.

The prime minister reviewed the process of the Sinai evacuation in which Israel met all its commitments in accordance with the Camp David accords. He emphasized that the time has come to hold serious talks about establishing autonomy for Arabs in the territories. He declared: "If the talks are not held in Jerusalem, Israel's capital, then they will not be held at all." In his review, Mr Begin mentioned the Egyptian violations on the eve of the Sinai withdrawal, noting that following these violations both the United States and Egypt were informed that if the violations were not rectified Israel would postpone the withdrawal. Only after all the violations were rectified was the evacuation carried out according to schedule.

Speaking about events in the territories, Mr Begin reacted to criticism of Israel throughout the world. He noted that in "black September" the Jordanians killed thousands of Palestinian terrorists and no one said a word or made any criticism. It was not long ago that Syrian President al-Asad's soldiers opened indiscriminate hellish fire against Muslim Brotherhood members in the town of Hamah and killed thousands of children, women and babies without mercy, and no word of criticism was heard. The prime minister stressed that what the IDF soldiers are doing results from the legal right to self-defense.

At the end of his speech, Mr Begin humorously observed that "in the next elections I will not choose a direction so that I will not even be a candidate." [as received] In view of the participants' reaction, he hastened to add that on this matter the democratic majority will decide things "and this decision may be that I will be reelected..."

Further Remarks

TA060602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Commenting on criticism of Israel's actions in Judaea and Samaria, he rejected what he called a double standard. There had been no international outcry when Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's regime recently killed 6,000 civilians in the town of Hamah. Israeli soldiers would continue to defend themselves against what Begin called hooligans. The prime minister also said that two bloody wars were now being waged between Iran and Iraq and Great Britain and Argentina. Here, too, there had been no international outcry.

Reporter David Essing says that Prime Minister Begin did not refer by name to the recent criticism by the U.S. State Department when he said: With all due respect, don't preach to us; nobody has moral superiority over Israel. During his speech, Prime Minister Begin also disclosed that the Egyptians had had a battalion of troops in Al-'Arish in civilian clothes, one of the violations of the peace treaty which has been corrected.

U.S. AUTONOMY NEGOTIATOR MAY ARRIVE NEXT WEEK

TA051718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem said Israel will not tolerate the boycott of the Israeli capital because Egypt refuses to have the autonomy talks held there. Reacting to recent declarations made by senior Egyptian officials, including Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, they made it clear that Israel prefers that the dispute with Egypt be discussed at the negotiating table and not publicly. It is, in any event, an accepted custom to hold negotiations between countries in the capitals of those countries. The U.S. representative to the autonomy talks, Richard Fairbanks, will apparently visit Israel and Egypt next week to try to settle the disagreement over the venue of the autonomy talks.

AUTONOMY NEGOTIATION TEAM SPLIT OVER VENUE

TA051130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Our correspondent has learned the ministerial team to the autonomy talks is split in its views about the way to settle this dispute. Various ministers are willing to resume the talks in Washington because the talks have not been conducted in Jerusalem in the last few years. Other ministers think the talks may be resumed in Washington, if the Egyptians agree in principle not to skip the Israeli capital whereas certain ministers believe Israel should insist on resuming the autonomy talks in Jerusalem because the last time they took place in Cairo.

SHAMIR: NORMALIZATION PROCESS STRONGLY REINFORCED

TA051432 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 2

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Text] Yesterday, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that one should now wait to see whether the policy of the top Egyptian leadership and its government will reflect the friendly attitude demonstrated by the Egyptian people toward Israeli visitors. According to the foreign minister, the normalization process should be allowed to prove itself worthy and one cannot judge only after 1 year.

Mr Shamir emphasized the normalization process has been strongly reinforced, pointing out that 600 people participated in the Independence Day reception at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo and that Egyptian envoys participated in the receptions held by the various Israeli ambassadors in capitals around the world.

As for the dispute over Taba, the foreign minister said the negotiations with Egypt will be held with no time limitation and under no stress. The Egyptians are faithful to As-Sadat's slogan of not giving up even one inch and are not budging from his position. If no agreement is reached, Shamir said, agreed arbitration will probably be commissioned.

The foreign minister strongly emphasized the agreement to evacuate the Sinai will not serve as a model for any future agreement. Predicting difficulties in the renewed autonomy negotiations, Shamir said pressures are likely to come in the direction of the Fahd plan, too. MK Rabbi Hayim Druckman asked why the Israeli representatives were still continuing to take part in UN debates; in his opinion, this is a lost cause. Minister Shamir replied the Arabs this time failed in their attempt to bring about Israel expulsion from the United Nations. In the past we were forced to fight to get the United States to use its veto, he said, but this time the Arabs failed in even attempting to introduce the term "suspension" into the Security Council draft resolution.

The foreign minister particularly commended the activity of France's UN envoy and the work of Israel's ambassador, Professor Yehuda Blum, against this ploy to suspend us, saying they were most effective.

Shamir also pointed out that Egypt voted against our suspension from the United Nations because Cairo believes our very membership in that organization allows for political pressure to be applied to us. MK Abba Eban agreed with us, saying our membership in that international organization is an identity card for us. The foreign minister also reported on the upcoming visits of the foreign ministers of Uruguay, Italy, Belgium and the FRG. As for relations with African countries, Mr Shamir said vigorous activity is underway and there exists a wide range of contacts in very many countries, but it would be better not to elaborate.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PEACE, AUTONOMY TALKS, YAMIT

TA051512 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 5 May 82 pp 10-12

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yehuda Schiff -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Are you at ease over the prospects of peace?

Answer: My heart is full of doubts and worries. During my latest visit to Egypt, following numerous talks with various senior officials, including President Mubarak, I reached the conclusion -- and I said as much at that time -- that we will apparently have peace with Egypt, but it will be accompanied by problems, difficulties and crises. One cannot help being impressed by the deep realization in many strata of the Egyptian people that peace with Israel is needed, necessary and justified. However, past experience tells us that frequently there is a certain gap between the opinions of the people and the government's policy. The future will tell whether the Egyptian Government's policy indeed reflects the deep realization of the Egyptian people that peace with Israel serves the interests of the Egyptian people.

Question: Mr Foreign Minister, precisely what aspects of the Egyptian Government's policy concern you?

Answer: There are many differences of opinion. The worrisome phenomena we witnessed in the weeks preceding the final evacuation forced us to warn the Egyptians that if they did not rectify the violations we would reconsider the completion of the evacuation. At that time, we were forced to deliver an explicit and firm message to Egypt that the fulfillment of the peace treaty commitments was a mutual affair; that if they did not respect these commitments we would not honor them either. They made an effort to resolve all the controversies that emerged in the last weeks and we hope these phenomena will not recur. However, only time will tell.

Generally, peace between Israel and Egypt is currently entering a trial period that will last some time, perhaps a few years. Until the final evacuation it could be said that any Egyptian step in the direction of peace with Israel was designed to insure the return of the Sinai on time. However, now that the Sinai is in Egyptian hands, one should wait and see whether it remains loyal to the peace treaty and the commitment it undertook in that treaty.

Peace serves Egypt's interests no less than it serves Israel's. Most Egyptians favor peace and that is also the impression of foreign observers who have spent a long time in Egypt and who know its people and their way of life. The need for peace is deeply rooted in the Egyptian people. The test is whether the Egyptian Government will also act according to this realization.

Question: What are the means at Israel's disposal in case Egypt deviates from its post-Sinai withdrawal commitments in the peace treaty?

Answer: I hope such a situation will not arise in the near future. We will follow developments very closely, and we will have to decide on our reaction; we have the means.

Question: Would Israel contemplate applying Israeli law to Judaea and Samaria in case Egypt retreated from its commitment to the peace process?

Answer: I do not want to go into that. This subject has not been discussed and there is no connection between the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and the situation in Judaea and Samaria; these are two different parts of the Camp David accords.

Question: What is impeding the resumption of the autonomy talks?

Answer: Nothing impedes the resumption of the talks. We have just completed the evacuation which kept us very busy the last few months. Soon -- I assume in the next few days -- contacts will resume for renewing the talks. None of the parties currently has a reason to suspend the talks. The Egyptians, the Americans and the Israelis have announced willingness to resume the talks any time.

Question: Why does Israel have reservations about the proposal that the next round of talks at the ministerial level be held in Washington?

Answer: To date, the autonomy talks have never been held in Washington. We have always said we prefer the talks to be held in this region, either in Egypt or in Israel, where it is more comfortable, cheaper and easier to hold consultations. However, the question of the location of the talks has cropped up. We believe that since the talks have been held in various sites in Egypt and in Israel, the time has come to hold them in Jerusalem. It is no secret that there is some opposition to this on the Egyptian side. We cannot tolerate the boycotting of Jerusalem; we think the time for Jerusalem has come.

We raised this issue in the talks we held recently with Foreign Minister 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. They claimed that since there are differences of opinion on the issue of Jerusalem in the framework of the autonomy negotiations, it is not possible to hold the talks in Jerusalem. We argued that by coming to Jerusalem a person is not expressing his agreement with our position on the issue. The very fact that the discussions are held in Jerusalem does not necessarily show they agree with our position. I do not see any reason for this obstinacy. We demand that the talks be held in Jerusalem. We do not object to Washington, but we also want talks to be held in Jerusalem.

Question: What has in fact been accomplished in 2 and 1/2 years of talks?

Answer: Certain progress has been made on many issues. One should bear in mind that there were not many sessions due to the Egyptian suspensions. The autonomy issue is very complicated. In my opinion, there is no justification for some of the difficulties in reaching an autonomy agreement. After all, we are not discussing now the permanent status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza; that issue will be discussed a few years after autonomy has been implemented in the field. If we discuss the permanent status now we will not reach an agreement. Our position is that the negotiations should focus on the conditions that will exist in the autonomy areas in the next 5 years. We should discuss the establishment of an administrative council, elections to that council and its authority. If we reach an agreement, elections will be held at once, the military government will withdraw from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and the autonomy will start working.

After we arrive at an agreement, I hope many inhabitantsof Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will discover that the autonomy is a practical and serious issue and that they would benefit by participating in its establishment.

Question: The last foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, was known for his contacts with personalities in the territories. Have you conducted any activities in the field or held meetings with Arab figures in the territories?

Answer: I have not held meetings with Arab leaders in the territories. I do not think such meetings would benefit the negotiations at this stage; an agreement must be reached first with Egypt and the United States.

Question: Must the incipient rapprochement between Egypt and the Arab world necessarily be at the expense of Israel?

Answer: I do not think it is possible to prevent Egypt's rapprochement with the Arab world. This is a natural process and Egypt's desire to resume its ties with the Arab world is a deep aspiration which cannot be stopped. As is known, President Mubarak's formula is that the resumption of relations between Egypt and the Arab world will not come at the expense of peace with Israel. The problem is whether it will be possible to implement this good formula. I have no doubt the Egyptians will be confronted with a dilemma. It is not easy to resume and restore the previous state of relations with the Arab countries which are opposed to the peace process and the Camp David accords to this very day. This requires a great deal of wisdom and daring; hence, my apprehension.

Question: Do we know about any contacts between senior Egyptian political or security officials and the PLO?

Answer: There are contacts all the time. If these contacts became operational they could upset and endanger the peace process. Past experience shows that close relations between any Arab country and the PLO might provoke serious crises in relations between that country and Israel. The PLO's intention is clear: to prevent peace as well as to exacerbate relations between Israel and the Arab countries. The PLO and the terror organizations will make every possible effort to create controversies and exacerbate our relations with Egypt. I suppose that ultimately we will achieve peace with all the Arab states -- that is possible. The main potential obstacle to peace in this region is the PLO, because peace is explicitly and absolutely opposed to the very existence of terrorist organizations.

The PLO strives to acquire the State of Israel. Therefore, this organization will make every effort to prevent any possible peace in the region. The PLO stepped up its activities in the territories after the evacuation of the Sinai. They regard the final evacuation of the Sinai as another step on the way to peace. They want to cause bloodshed in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to torpedo the Israeli-Egyptian peace and the prospects of peace in the region. In this context, the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el are the tools and the casualties of the terror organizations.

Question: Mr Foreign Minister, could the contacts between the PLO and Egypt threaten the very existence of peace between Israel and Egypt?

Answer: If these contacts develop in an operational direction they might in time constitute a threat and an obstacle to peaceful relations.

Question: Are there any indications that some Arab countries -- such as Saudi Arabia or Jordan -- have changed their attitude toward the peace process?

Answer: To date, there have been no expressions of a sincere desire to hold peace talks with Israel. In one of our meetings with Mubarak, the Egyptian president said: "What weight does the Fahd plan carry if you do not accept it?"

We did not accept the Fahd plan and we cannot accept any such plan whose aim is to annihilate the State of Israel. In the Middle East, things must be given time.

Question: In his talks with you did President Mubarak suggest any personal initiatives by him to try and incorporate other Arab countries to the peace process?

Answer: No, he did not. However, the Egyptians claim that due to the peaceful relations with Israel, Egypt will in the future become the bridge for peace between Israel and the Arab states.

Question: Does President Reagan's letter of intents to the prime minister constitute enough guarantee that the United States will not change its policy?

Answer: It is a good letter, it includes many important things regarding the U.S. attitude toward the peace process in the future. I would not say that the contents of the letter constitute an absolute guarantee of all our expectations. The letter intensifies the U.S. commitment to the peace process and the Camp David accords. One should remember that the validity of the President's letter stems from its being a U.S. document; the peace agreements were signed by personalities but they are agreements between states.

Question: Mr Foreign Minister, with your permission we will go over to the evacuation -- or demolition -- of Yamit, an issue which has provoked public arguments recently. What was the decisive consideration in favor of demolishing Yamit rather than letting it stay and negotiating with Egypt to receive proper compensation for the buildings and other equipment?

Answer: I would have preferred for all the buildings in the Yamit District to have been transferred to the new settlements which we must build for the evacuees. However, this did not come about for various reasons: The members of the Movement To Stop the Sinai Withdrawal prevented the dismantling of houses. When this became impossible, there was no other choice but to demolish Yamit in order to complete the evacuation on time and without shedding any blood. Had the houses not been demolished, the antiwithdrawal militants would have returned to them and would have prevented the completion of the evacuation on time. It may be that other people had different considerations; as far as I am concerned, that was my consideration.

Question: Who decided on the demolition of Yamit?

Answer: Nobody objected to it. The Cabinet discussed this issue on one occasion and it decided to transfer all the houses. However, there was not enough time to complete this task and, therefore, it was decided to demolish the houses. This did not contradict any previous decision.

Question: Was the decision made by the prime minister and the defense minister?

Answer: I am not familiar with the process leading to this decision and the framework in which it was made.

SHAMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM EGYPT'S 'ALI

TA051836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Egypt says that the Taba border dispute should be resolved through conciliation or arbitration. Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali asked Israel's Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sasson to relay that message to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. According to Article Seven of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty, bilateral disputes should be solved by conciliation or arbitration if direct negotiations fail. Israel wants to conduct negotiations with Egypt and the United States over the issue. Meanwhile, traffic is still not moving freely across the border at Taba. The Egyptians are asking for documents which most Israeli drivers do not have. Today only a few cars passed through the border crossing.

SOURCES SAY MOROCCO TO APPOINT EGYPTIAN ENVOY

TA051414 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 7

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Granot]

[Excerpt] Morocco has already decided to appoint an ambassador to Egypt. Arab sources report his name is Ahmed ben Souda, a court official in Morocco and the former ambassador to Beirut. This is another step toward strengthening relations between Morocco and Egypt. The Moroccan foreign minister plans to visit Cairo this month to examine the possibilities of resuming diplomatic ties. Morocco was one of the countries that severed its relations with Egypt immediately after the Camp David accords were signed. On the other hand, Oman remained faithful to President as-Sadat and its leader was very active in trying to patch up the differences between Cairo and other Arab capitals.

EYTAN DEFENDS IDF USE OF FORCE IN RIOTS

TA051157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 May 82

["Midday Newsreel" report]

[Text] The Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee today hosted Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan. The debate revolved around the implementation of policy regarding Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Sharp criticism was leveled against the methods used to disperse demonstrations and the procedures for the use of firearms against rioters. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Arye Golan, reports:

[Golan -- live] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan explained to the members of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that the IDF's standing orders about opening fire are very specific and firearms are used only when all other possibilities have been exhausted. All incidents involving gunfire are investigated and to date we have not found even one incident when orders have not been followed. The chief of staff went on to say the incidents in the territories are organized; there are people who incite according to outside orders.

However, Eytan's remarks did not prevent the Alignment representatives in the committee from leveling sharp criticism against the IDF's policy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. MK Yosi Sarid argued with Eytan: Semantics will not help you, it is not enough to say that the crowds are incited and organized. Is it also clear, beyond any doubt, the uprising incidents enjoy wide public support, Sarid said. At this point, MK's Mordekhay Gur and Victor Shem-Tov joined in the criticism. They pointed out the uprising has been mounting in the territories ever since the civil administration was established. The Alignment representatives asked the chief of staff: How come the IDF soldiers shoot at the legs of the demonstrators but yet they do not only hit them in the legs? MK Shlomo Hilel added: I have recently returned from overseas and it is difficult to describe the damage inflicted on Israel's image as a result of the killing of Arab youths. MK Abba Eban suggested the possibility of using other techniques for dispersing demonstrations, according to experience acquired in the field in other countries, should be checked out.

A storm evolved halfway through the meeting when MK Yosi Sarid demanded the chief of staff supply a list of Arab casualties, both injured and dead, since the establishment of the civil administration. The chief of staff promised Sarid also to bring him a list of Jewish casualties. Sarid reacted by saying: I suffer over every Jewish casualty, but this is reported extensively by the press whereas reports on Arab casualties are brief and do not appear in the headlines.

MK Beni Shalita of the Likud joined the chief of staff in rejecting the Alignment criticism and expressed support for the measures adopted by the IDF in the territories. The Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee ended its debate on this issue but there is no doubt the Knesset will discuss the subject in the next few days.

SOURCES IN BEGIN'S OFFICE REACT TO U.S. CRITICISM

TA051843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Sources in the prime minister's office this evening said no army in the world would allow its soldiers to be stoned and attacked with clubs and knives without their being able to defend themselves. The sources were reacting to an announcement by the U.S. State Department spokesman, who last night harshly criticized events in the territories. The sources in Jerusalem noted that in all the cases in which Arab inhabitants have been injured it was found that there had not been even a single departure from the strict orders governing the opening of fire. In all the cases a small group if IDF soldiers found itself facing a group of hundreds of demonstrators armed with stones, clubs and knives who threatened to fiercely attack and harm them. The soldiers took all measures available to them to defend themselves before opening fire, it was said on behalf of the prime minister's office.

The MAPAM executive this evening discussed the government's policy in the territories this and passed a resolution expressing deep shock and vigorously condeming reactions involving firing upon children. MAPAM demands the prevention of bloodshed, investigation into every incident and the bringing to justice of those responsible.

Statement Reported

TA051947 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] From the prime minister's office today it was reported to our political correspondent that Israel blames the PLO for the woundings in incidents in the territories. The PLO mobilizes children for demonstrations knowing they will be wounded on the assumption that this will serve their cause. The statement by the prime minister's office came in reaction to statements by State Department officials that Israel is using an iron hand in Judaea and Samaria.

IDF COMMANDER COMMENTS ON ETHICAL USE OF ARMS

TA060620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The commander of the Central Command, Maj Gen Ori Or, said the IDF will continue to educate its soldiers to use their arms ethically [tohar hanesheq] in all their operations. Major General Or added the IDF soldiers have recently been carrying out missions which are not unanimously supported in Israel, such as the evacuation of Yamit and the missions in Judaea and Samaria. However, all the factions and opinions in Israel are united by one element, by the rule of law. The commander of the Central Command added that if the rule of law is maintained, the State of Israel will live forever. Major General Or was speaking at the annual convention of IDF disabled veterans.

ASH-SHAWWA, FRAYJ FAVOR DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT

TA051150 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 4

[Report by Gabi Brum]

[Text] The Palestinian figure who suggested to Yasir 'Arafat in 1980 that persons from the territories join the autonomy talks was Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa.

Ash-Shawwa put his proposal in writing with the support of the Mayor of Bethlehem Ilyas Frayj and others in Judaea and Samaria.

The Israeli authorities learned about the proposal following a search of Ash-Shawwa's luggage while leaving for Jordan via the Allenby Bridge in summer 1980. Sources in the civil administration in Judaea and Samaria said the documents were photocopied and given back to him. When Ash-Shawwa returned to Gaza, the PLO began exerting pressure on him to give up his initiative. However, Ash-Shawwa continues to coordinate stands with the mayor of Bethlehem, Ilyas Frayj. Their intention is to reach a kind of dialogue, if conditions permit it and the PLO influence decreases. This was why they did not join other mayors who want to cease public services to protest the dismissal of mayors. Both Ash-Shawwa and Frayj have recently been exerting pressure on the supporters of the strike not to add to the suffering of the inhabitants.

DISTRICT MAYORS REFUSE TO MEET CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

TA060920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Several mayors from the Ramallah area have refused to meet with the head of the civil administration in the Ramallah District. Our correspondent, Arye Cus, reports the mayors of Bi'r Zayt, Dayr Dibwan, (Bani Zayd) and Silwad have been summoned to a meeting at the civil administration in Ramallah, but they have announced they do not plan to go because they reject and do not recognize the civil administration. Our correspondent points out that the mayor of Al-Birah, Ibrahim Sulaymun at-Tawil, was dismissed when he refused to confer with the head of the civil administration in Judaea and Samaria.

WEST BANK GIRL DIES FROM GUNSHOT WOUNDS

TA051403 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The 12-year-old girl, (Maysun 'Abd al-Mu'ati Salman), of the 'Arrub refugee camp near Hebron, who was seriously wounded 3 days ago from shots fired by an Israeli driver whose car chanced into a demonstration, has died at the Hadassah hospital. Our correspondent Arye Cus reports police have run into difficulties in their investigation: the girl's father, who witnessed the shooting, is unable to help identify the assailant.

DISTURBANCES REPORTED IN JERUSALEM'S OLD CITY

TA051540 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1505 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 May -- A person was injured and required medical treatment when rioters in the Shalshelet Street in the old city of Jerusalem threw stones at a group of tourists making its way toward the Western Wall. There were disturbances in various places in east Jerusalem today. Two garbage dumpsters near Dar al-Awlad school on Salah ad-Din Street were set on fire this morning. An unknown person then hoisted a Palestinian flag over Herod's Gate and the flag was removed by police. At noon, unknown people threw stones at vehicles moving on the street crossing the village of 'Anabta and set tires on fire. Rioters stoned a tourist bus at Damascus Gate. Border police drove them away with shots fired in the air.

EXPERTS, DIPLOMATS SAY SYRIA PREPARING FOR WAR

TAD51244 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 May 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by the Washington correspondent]

[Excerpt] U.S. administration and intelligence experts as well as Western diplomats in Damascus believe Syria is preparing for a war against Israel both militarily and politically. These evaluations are based on analysis of the Syrian Army's movements, and of relevant diplomatic contacts between Damascus and Moscow and on an assessment of Syrian leader Hafiz al-Asad's situation, in view of his support for Iran in the Persian Gulf war and following the completion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai.

The experts differ on whether Syria expects a war to be initiated by Israel or is waiting for a comprehensive Israeli offensive against the terrorists in Lebanon in order to exploit it for the resumption of military confrontation with Israel.

According to the U.S. experts, in the past two weeks the Syrians have reinforced their units near Lake al-Qir'awn by two of their armored divisions. Lake al-Qir'awn is situated north of the Israeli "red line" in southern Lebanon, and the dam regulating the Litani River's water flow is located there. Lebanese sources have reported in the past that Israel is interested in taking over the Litani water sources, so as to gain control over most of the sources of the Jordan River.

According to these Lebanese sources, Syria anticipated that an Israeli attack against the terrorists in Lebanon is inevitable and only its timing is as yet unclear. In case of a large-scale offensive, the Syrians think Israel will take action against the Syrian SAM-6 missiles in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and perhaps also against the entire Syrian air defense system.

In such an event the Syrians clearly intend to wage war aginst Israel. In view of their present isolation in the Arab world, they do not believe that any Arab state will come to their aid. The Syrians, therefore, are pinning their hopes on the Soviet Union, as the state most likely to come to their aid and to exert influence to effect changes in the development of the war and its political results.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER TO VISIT IN JUNE

TAD51526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Israel for 3 days at the beginning of next month. This has been officially announced in Bonn. His deputy Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher will arrive in Israel next week to prepare for the visit.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS IN APRIL -- There was a marked drop in the number of unemployed last April: 27,700 compared to 30,050, representing a drop of 2,350. The employment services could not fill 2,700 positions for lack of adequate candidates, as against 3,000 in the same situation in March. [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 11 TA]

FRONTLINE LEADERS END MEETING, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

EAD51322 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The frontline states ministerial meeting called on all parties involved in the Namibian independence dispute to jointly discuss the issue through a Geneva-type conference under the auspices of the UN.

In a joint communique issued last night at the end of the 1-day meeting, the ministers supported SWAPO's feelings that all outstanding issues should be discussed together in a comprehensive manner in order to resolve them as a package. The ministers further supported SWAPO's proposals that a viable alternative way out of the present stalemate is to set aside the present (?failed) two-phased approach in the negotiations.

The communique says the ministers congratulated SWAPO for intensifying the armed struggle inside Namibia and observed that, as the enemy was continuing to stall in the negotiations, the armed struggle remained the most effective alternative of achieving independence for the people of Namibia.

The foreign ministers commended SWAPO for its continued flexibility and good will in the negotiations and rejected claims to [word indistinct] SWAPO and the frontline states as a stumbling block to a negotiated settlement of the Namibia issue.

ANGOP Report

ABO52223 Luanda ANGOP in French 2058 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 5 May (ANGOP) -- Deliberations at the meeting of foreign affairs ministers of the frontline states, extended to SWAPO President Sam Nujoma and representatives of Kenya and Nigeria, ended yesterday in Dar es Salaam. A communique issued at the end of the meeting indicated its main objective was to exchange views on the liberation struggle in Namibia.

During the meeting, President Sam Nujoma explained the positions taken by his organization on recent proposals by the contact group and the concept of the so-called double count voting (one vote counted twice) which, he said, did not change in any way the contents of earlier proposals formulated by the same group.

As for the foreign ministers of the frontline countries, they point out in the communique that SWAPO is always well disposed toward negotiations and ready to return to its primary decision to accept two of the three electoral methods the five contact group members stipulated in their original proposals.

The ministerial meeting congratulated SWAPO for its flexibility and openness to negotiations and rejected accusations that SWAPO and the frontline states are thwarting negotiations. In the final communique, the foreign ministers of the frontline states, held the five Western countries responsible for the current deadlock in the negotiations process on the future of Namibia and expressed their support for SWAPO in its efforts to search for alternative solutions.

The ministers also said all difficulties arising from the issue can be resolved in a spirit of understanding and proposed, to this effect, the holding of a conference under the auspices of the United Nations without excluding the possibility of finding a means of achieving the liberation of Namibia, they added.

In conclusion, the communique expressed support for the government and people of Angola for the extremely great sacrifices they have made and for shouldering this heavy burden with a view to liberating Namibia.

The communique requested the immediate unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory.

The foreign affairs ministers of the frontline states also expressed their unflinching support for SWAPO in its efforts to pursue its independence struggle in Namibia.

Condolences to Algeria

EA051534 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam -- President Nyerere has sent a message of condolences to the Algerian president, Ndugu Chadli Bendjedid, on the sudden death of Algeria's foreign minister, Ndugu Mohamed Ben Yahia. Ndugu Mohamed was killed yesterday in a plane accident.

Meanwhile, foreign ministers of the frontline states, Kenya, the Nigerian representative and the president of SWAPO, Ndugu Sam Nujoma, described the death of Ndugu Ben Yahia as a tragic blow to Algeria and a great setback to Africa.

A statement the ministers issued in Dar es Salaam said the late Ben Yahia was an outstanding and uncompromising fighter for the freedom and dignity of our continent and people.

ALGERIA

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS OF BEN YAHIA PLANE CRASH

LD051132 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Here is the sequence of events from the time the private ministerial aircraft took off from Algiers until the time the Iranian authorities confirmed that the aircraft had crashed. All times are GMT.

0715, 3 May: The private Grumman aircraft carrying the ministerial delegation departed Algiers airport for Tehran.

1715: The Algerian Embassy in Tehran informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the aircraft did not arrive in Tehran. According to Iranian authorities, the aircraft landed in Damascus to spend the night there.

1845: Iranian authorities began the search for the aircraft in cooperation with the Turkish, Syrian and Soviet authorities. The Damascus airport control tower confirmed that a Grumman aircraft was due to arrive in the Syrian capital. In fact, a Grumman aircraft arrived at Damascus airport, however, it was a Libyan aircraft and the Damascus airport control tower had no information about the Algerian Grumman aircraft.

1935: According to information from Tehran, at 1450, the Algerian aircraft contacted the Tehran airport control tower and reported that it was due to arrive at the Iranian airport at 1542. While the aircraft was in Turkish airspace, about 37 miles from the Iranian border, the Tehran airport control tower informed it of the presence of Iraqi fighter aircraft in the region and issued a highest priority warning. The Algerian aircraft was asked to turn back and to head north toward Soviet territory.

2045: The Turkish Embassy in Tehran announced that it had received a message from the Foreign Ministry in Ankara announcing that after leaving Larnaca Airport, Cyprus, the Algerian aircraft could have crashed in Iran, 3 km from the Turkish border. The Turkish Army carried out an unsuccessful search for the aircraft. According to confirmed information the Algerian Grumman aircraft had in fact left Larnaca airport at 1143.

2056: (?Definite) reports from Tehran confirmed that the Tehran airport control tower had issued a highest priority warning in the region in which the Algerian aircraft was flying after the discovery of Iraqi fighter aircraft in that region.

2220: The Foreign Ministry asked the embassy in Tehran whether the crashed aircraft reported by the Turkish authorities was in fact the Algerian Grumman aircraft.

2225: The Algerian Embassy in Tehran issued the following clarifications: Two Iraqi aircraft were discovered by the Tehran control tower: Two Iranian interceptor aircraft took up the chase and shot one of them down -- a Tupolev. Two Iraqi pilots were (?apprehended) in the (Dakhuli) area in Iranian territory.

Iranian reports about the shooting down of an aircraft correspond with reports submitted by the Turkish authorities regarding the place where the aircraft crashed. The body of a woman and three men, and documents written in French and Persian were discovered. This information appears to confirm that this incident is connected with the Algerian Grumman aircraft.

2250: Reports from the Iranian Foreign Ministry say that Mr 'Azizi, Iran's deputy minister of foreign affairs, who was instructed to proceed to the site of the crash, did not arrive there.

2254: A cable from the Turkish Foreign Ministry confirmed the discovery of the wreck of an aircraft 3 kilometers from the border, on the Iranian side. However, [words indistinct] that the cable spoke of our corpses discovered among the bodies [words indistinct].

2303: The Turkish Foreign Ministry explained that the [words indistinct] are from an Iranian source quoted by the air authorities in Adana, Turkey.

2333: The Iranian Foreign Ministry confirmed that the matter was in fact related to four corpses, among them was one woman. [as heard]

2340: The Soviet authorities announced that the Algerian Grumman aircraft did not enter Soviet airspace.

2349: The Algerian Government requested urgent official intervention by the Turkish Government to learn the fate of the Algerian Grumman aircraft.

2350: The Turkish foreign minister announced that the Algerian aircraft could have crashed into Nirhud mountain between the provinces of [names indistinct] in Iranian territory close to [words indistinct].

0030: [Words indistinct]

0210 of 4 May: According to reports from Tehran [words indistinct] discovered the wreckage of the aircraft and four corpses and documents.

0225: According to the Iranian (?ambassador) in Ankara the Algerian aircraft fell in an air battle between an Iranian Phantom and an Iraqi Mirage, and the Iraqi pilot, whose aircraft was shot down, landed in Turkish territory.

0330: The Iranian authorities reported the contents of the conversation, in their possession, between the Tabric airport control tower and the Grumman aircraft. At 1654, the control tower of this airport ordered the aircraft to turn back to avoid the danger zone created by the presence of two Iraqi aircraft. The order was repeated three times. The captain of the aircraft confirmed that he had received the instruction. This was the last contact with the Grumman aircraft.

0344: The Algerian ambassador decided to go to the site of the wreckage.

0352: Tehran radio broadcast the first reports about the incident.

Between 0612 and 1200, Iranian information media, based on information made available by the authorities, provided (?extensive coverage) of the incident.

1330: The Iranian authorities officially informed the Algerian Embassy in Tehran about the crash of the aircraft and the deaths of all its passengers.

ALGERIA TO CONTINUE IRAN-IRAQ MEDIATION

NC052005 Paris AFP in English 1954 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Algiers, 5 May (AFP) -- The Algerian authorities have made clear their intention to continue efforts to mediate in the Iran-Iraq conflict despite the death in a plane-crash yesterday of Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia.

Mr Ben Yahia was killed while going to Tehran on a peace-mission after talks in Baghdad last month. Iran and Iraq have each blamed the other for the minister's death in the crash, whose circumstances are unclear.

The Political Bureau of the FLN, the highest ruling body in Algeria, said the state "remains determined to assume its responsibilities in all loyalty and integrity, in spite of all the plots and whatever the sacrifices."

The statement came after a special meeting of the Politburo yesterday.

LIBYA

'ARAFAT EXPECTED TO MEET WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

JN0417351 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is expected to meet with the Libyan chief of state, Brother Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, today. Upon his arrival in Tripoli on an official visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar was welcomed by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, general secretary of the Libyan Foreign Ministry, and several high-ranking Libyan Army officers.

JANA EDITOR VIEWS MOROCCO-U.S. RELATIONS

LD0508001 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] King Hassan II of Morocco will pay an official visit of several days to the United States later this month. This visit comes in the wake of the pledge by the Moroccan regime to place all Moroccan airbases at the disposal of the U.S. administration and its rapid deployment force.

The U.S. administration is turning the Moroccan capital into a major base for the CIA in Morocco and West Africa. AMERICA CONFIDENTIAL magazine has disclosed this and confirmed that three experts in African affairs were recently seen in Morocco. They are (Joseph Miteralli), (David Lesson) and [name indistinct].

A very senior Moroccan source has stated that Morocco has promised to place all its air bases at the disposal of the U.S. administration. The statement of this Moroccan official was published by the HERALD TRIBUNE, which is closely linked to the Moroccan regime.

The political editor of JANA has commented on this statement, which reveals inimical intentions toward the Arab nation and the progressive regimes and forces in the Arab homeland. He says:

The Moroccan regime has exposed its pro-American imperialist role in the current situation and adopted in full the defunct policy of the traitor As-Sadat, namely that of setting up military bases in Egypt to be used by the rapid deployment force. Thus, this collapsing regime has volunteered to play a dangerous role in aggression against neighboring countries and to harm the entire Arab nation. We are certain that the Moroccan regime, reeling from its defeat in the Saharan war, is feeling the effects of its Arab isolation and its loss of legitimacy in the eyes of the people because of its dubious links and doubtful policies. It believes that the weight of these conditions gives it no choice but to try to find a way out of its difficulties by calling on the U.S. administration to use Moroccan territory for aggressive purposes. Accordingly, it is not ashamed to blatantly demonstrate its true links with the wagon of U.S. imperialism and prepare a suitable atmosphere for what the U.S. administration calls a tight strategy.

Thus it can be stressed that the regime in Rabat has chosen the path of blatant collusion. It need no longer demonstrate its capitulation through participation in reactionary American economic projects. It has volunteered as an agent regime in the service of the aims of U.S. imperialist infiltration. All its calls and slogans through which it once claimed to care for the interests of the Arab nation have disappeared, and what is now seen is the true picture of a collapsing puppet regime. This regime has become totally unsuitable for hosting the Arab summit conference or participating in any Arab action in service of the cause of the Arab nation, helping it to triumph over its real enemy.

The Moroccan regime has proved that it did not mean what it used to say. It has also proved that its false offer to participate in the Arab struggle was just a pretense dictated by an opportunist spirit and personal interest and by the dirty role given to it to secure and serve imperialist interests, just as was the case with the traitor As-Sadat and is the case with the feeble puppets in Muscat, Riyadh, Khartoum and Mogadishu.

Hence it is necessary for us to intensify the struggle to resist such agent reactionary regimes and to escalate the fight against them. If one completely understands the political, economic and social conditions in Morocco and the nature of the popular movement -- which reject the policy of this regime and the repressive measures taken to enable the forces hostile to the masses to tighten their grip and exercise full control over the economic resources in Morocco and over the traitorous course of the Moroccan regime -- another warning bell rings for the Arab masses, who must expect bigger and more serious plots from the agent regime.

The masses of the Arab nation must realize that the thrones of the monarchs of treachery are founded on colonial bases, that uprooting the thrones of treachery is a must and that the solution lies in the popular jamahiri revolution. This revolution will wreck the symbols of agency and cut off the hands of treachery which deepen the alliance with the United States and are supervised by the CIA in their repressive practices. The revolution is coming to overthrow the symbols of this regime. The Moroccan Arab masses will punish their executioners. They will not show them any mercy, and their punishment will be hard. They will see what will become of them. They have an example in the executed As-Sadat.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION SUPPORTS ARGENTINA

LD052306 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] A delegation from the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has underlined the complete solidarity of the Arab people with the friendly Argentine people in its just position on the Falkland issue and the Congress' readiness to extend any assistance it may be asked to give.

The Permanent Secretariat delegation denounced the British-American imperialist position and the hideous crimes perpetrated by the British fleet against the Argentine people.

This came during a meeting between the delegation of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress and the ambassador of Argentina in the jamahiriyah, who gave the delegation an extensive historic explanation of the problem of the Falkland Islands, stressed the Argentine people's determination to liberate them from the colonialists and Argentina's adherence to its legitimate right to recover its land.

During the meeting, the Argentine ambassador also reaffirmed his country's rejection of the American solutions presented by Haig which would enable Britain to seize the island. He also denounced the United States which had played a treacherous role, pretending to be a mediator while enabling the British fleet to surround the island.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN II CALLS FOR ISLAMIC UNITY

NC060708 Paris AFP in English 0629 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Fes, Morocco, 6 May (AFP) -- The Islamic faith is facing one of the most dangerous periods in its history, Morocco's King Hassan II said here Wednesday in calling for unity among Sunnite and Shi'ite Moslems.

He blamed the "image of division" in the Islamic community for the difficulties he said it was facing and said the whole of Islamic society as well as its doctrines were being threatened. King Hassan II also warned that the terms "Shi'ite" and "Sunnite" could destroy the Islamic faith and damage its universal and eternal message. He said all members of the Islamic faith were equal in their devotion to the message of Muhammad and urged them to put aside their differences to meet the challenge he believed was facing them.

The Moroccan monarch was speaking at the end of an Islamic Education, Culture and Science Organization conference (IECSO) which opened Monday. Education ministers from 27 Islamic countries took part in the talks which dealt mainly with the budget and administration of the IECSO.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM GULF TOUR

LD052210 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and the accompanying ministerial delegation returned to Morocco this afternoon after a tour of Arab Gulf states including Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman.

At Rabat's Sala Airport, Prime Minister Bouabid made a statement to the radio in which he said:

We have just returned from a trip to the Arabian Gulf which took more than 10 days. Our brothers in the Arabian Gulf are worried over the division, disarray and side issues of the Arab world which serve only the interests of the Zionist enemy. They believe the time has come for all the Arab states, each according to its abilities and circumstances, to get the Arabs together again.

The other point is that our brothers in the Arabian Gulf are worried about the war between Iraq and Iran. Yes, they support Iraq and they are on the side of Iraq but they also believe emphatically that a solution should be found to end the war and Muslim bloodshed. Our brothers in the Arabian Gulf also are worried about (?the tension) in northwest Africa and in this connection we explained to our brothers that the war going on is between two fraternal Arab states namely, Morocco and Algeria [word indistinct]. We explained to them the latest developments in the Sahara issue from the first to the second Nairobi conferences and the farce of Addis Ababa.

In the Gulf states, our brothers are aware of the Moroccan attitude. They bless the step which his majesty the king has taken, that is the initiative he introduced in Nairobi for a referendum in the Saharan regions -- the only initiative capable of restoring peace to this area.

In any case, the first day of my journey coincided with the evacuation of the Israeli forces from the Sinai. We explained to our brothers the Moroccan stand on this evacuation which we regard as liberation of an Arab territory and in the interest of the Arab nation. We explained to them the Moroccan attitude after liberation, in light of the message which his majesty the king sent to President Husni Mubarak. [passage indistinct]

BOUCETTA TO VISIT EGYPT WITHIN OAU FRAMEWORK

JN051928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Fes, 5 May (INA) -- M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, has stated that the issue of restoring relations with Egypt is an Arab issue and needs an Arab decision.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Rabat, Boucetta said that he will visit Egypt but that the date has not been set. He added that the visit will take place within the framework of the OAU and has nothing to do with restoring relations between Morocco and Egypt.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ADEN TALKS 5 MAY

EA052000 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] An Ethiopian delegation left for Aden this afternoon to attend a meeting of the foreign ministers of socialist Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya, which will assess the economic and political relations of the three countries on the basis of their friendship and cooperation treaty. The delegation is led by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Central Committee member.

The meeting, to be held in the PDRY capital, Aden, will assess efforts made by the three countries in various areas to further strengthen their friendly relations and cooperation. It also will examine tasks to be accomplished in the future.

In a statement at Bole Airport, Comrade Dr Feleke said the meeting also will discuss at length peaceful coexistence.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 4 MAY

EA042142 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] Gaston Plissonnier, member of the PCF [French Communist Party] Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning for a working visit. He will hold talks with Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] officials on ways to strengthen COPWE-PCF relations, bilateral relations and other issues of international concern.

Berhanu Baye Reception

EA042158 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Baye held talks this afternoon with Comrades Gaston Plissonnier, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, and Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq, secretary general of AAPSO. Comrade Berhanu held discussions with Comrade Gaston Plissonnier on relations between the PCF and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and on international issues.

The talks were held at the COPWE Central Committee offices, where Comrade Berhanu briefed the PCF Central Committee member on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution, the great victories scored and the obstacles faced by the revolution. Wide-ranging talks were held between the Ethiopian and PCF delegations on measures that should be taken to further strengthen relations between Ethiopian and French workers. For his part, Comrade Plissonnier said Ethiopia's victories in its efforts to build socialism are viewed as victories of international socialist forces, adding that his party has a high opinion of the Ethiopian revolution.

Comrade Berhanu Baye also met with Comrade Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq in his office. During the talks Comrade 'Abd ar-Razzaq briefed Comrade Berhanu on AAPSO functions and its present internationalist role. Discussions also were held on working relations between AAPSO and the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee.

KENYA

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BEN YAHIA DEATH

EA060114 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today sent a message of condolence to the president of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid, on the death of the Algerian Foreign Minister Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia and eight other people in a plane crash.

In his message, President Moi observed that Mr Ben Yahia had made a tremendous contribution towards the cause of peace in Africa and the Middle East and met his death while on a similar mission. The president said that the death of Mr Ben Yahia is a great loss, not only to Algeria but also to the entire Continent of Africa. Mr Ben Yahia died when his plane crashed on the way to Tehran from Algeria.

SOMALIA

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SCORES LIBYAN RADIO REPORTS

EA042124 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali Ministry of Information and National Guidance said that on 2 May the Libyan regime's Tripoli radio broadcast reports about the Somali Democratic Republic. The reports alleged that bombs had exploded at the office of the Ministerial Council, the central prison and the offices of the Embassy of the Iraqi Republic in Somalia. The false reports went on to say that many prisoners escaped from prison and that up to 70 people had been detained in connection with the explosions.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance went on to say that this is not the first time the Libyan regime has made such false allegations about the Somali Democratic Republic in order to confuse international opinion, advance the political interest of its alliance and to conceal its own internal problems.

These false allegations also are intended to pave the way for the three-cornered provocation against the Somali Democratic Republic and to endanger security in the region. The baselessness of these false allegations are an expression of Al-Qadhdhafi's international terrorist policy.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ERITREAN FRONT LEADER

EA042218 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, this afternoon received at the presidency the secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, PLPF, His Excellency Ramadan Mohamed NUR, and a delegation he is leading.

The delegation briefed the president on the Eritrean people's struggle now in its 20th year. The delegation told the president the latest offensive by the Addis Ababa colonialist regime and its cohorts to wipe out the Eritrean nationalists ended in humiliation for the Abyssinians.

Ramadan said when the Amharas and their allies suffered defeat on the battlefield, they resorted to spraying poisonous nerve gas on areas inhabited by innocent civilians. This, he said, clearly indicates the Abyssinian colonialists have lost the war but, at the same time, it strengthens the determination and morale of the freedom-seeking Eritreans. He expressed gratitude to the Somali Government and people for their sincere and fraternal support for the just struggle of the Eritreans.

In response, Challe Siad said that despite all obstacles and difficulties, final victory lay with the peoples fighting for their freedom. He said this is a historic fact and cannot be stopped by anyone. The president said it is sheer shortsightedness for anyone in this century to dream of enslaving other peoples by force.

Also present at the ceremony was the chairman of the Academy of Science and Culture, Challe Dr Mohamed Adan Shaykh.

TANZANIA

USSR'S ILICHEV ARRIVES FOR TALKS 5 MAY

EA051938 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Ndugu Leonid Ilichev, has called for the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

Ndugu Ilichev, who arrived in Dar es Salaam today from Lusaka for a weeklong tour to Tanzania, told reporters that the Soviet Union recognized SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. He condemned the systematic aggression by the racist South African forces against Angola and other frontline states.

Ndugu Ilichev is in the country for talks with Tanzanian leaders on various global issues including the situation in southern Africa and other issues of a bilateral nature.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, who is leading a six-man delegation, also visited Angola and Zambia and held talks with high-ranking party and government officials of those countries.

MACHEL ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

EA052016 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- Mozambique and Tanzania today expressed concern over the growing aggressiveness of imperialism in southern Africa region as exemplified by the acts of subversion and destabilization carried out by the white minority regime of South Africa against the frontline states.

In a joint communique released at the end of an 8-day state and friendly visit to Tanzania by President Samora Machel of Mozambique at the invitation of President Nyerere, the two countries strongly condemned South Africa for the invasion and occupation of the People's Republic of Angola and for financing armed bandit activities against neighboring independent African countries.

The two countries hailed the intensification of the liberation struggle in Namibia and pledged more material and diplomatic support for SWAPO.

On bilateral relations, the two presidents reaffirmed their total commitment to the existing relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Chama Cha Mapinduzi and Frelimo.

The communique also supported the struggle of the PLO, the rights of the Palestinians and the withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories.

UGANDA

RWANDAN PRESIDENT FAVORS IMPROVED CONTACTS

EA012006 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1140 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech by Juvenal Habyarimana, president of Rwanda, at May Day rally at Kampala's Kabale Stadium -- live -- in Kinyarwanda with superimposed English translation]

[Excerpts] I am used to speak truth to my colleagues and recently some people have spread rumors in order to strain our relations. I would like to announce that the authors of these rumors are enemies of both Rwanda and Uganda. I would like to say in front of you what I have already said to my colleague President Quote: Rwanda, the Rwandan people and myself are behind the UPC [Ugandan People's Congress].

Rwanda's Government and people and myself, we fully support the policies of the UPC and the policies of Milton Obote, and I am formally inviting you to also support the policies and the government of the UPC, because peace is the one that will enhance the progress of the people of Uganda. In this friendship between Rwanda and Uganda, I would like to improve contacts between the authorities of our two countries, and especially the authorities of bordering regions. The contacts between the people of Uganda and Rwanda, especially those who are nearing the border -- the contacts between these people are welcome. But these contacts should not enhance any smuggling activities because smuggling [word indistinct] bandits and all sorts of evils that strain our plain and sincere relations of friendship and cooperation.

Communique Issued on Visit

EA021510 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1003 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] A Ugandan-Rwandan joint communique covering regional and international matters was signed in Kabale yesterday by President Obote of Uganda and President Habyarimana of Rwanda in a friendly atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding.

The president of Uganda and the president of Rwanda agreed on the need for regular consultations between the two governments at all levels to promote bilateral cooperation existing between the sister republics. They also agreed on the need to strengthen the antismuggling machinery existing between the two countries.

The two presidents discussed security matters affecting their two countries and agreed on measures to promote and strengthen stability in the region.

President Obote and President Habyarimana expressed confidence in the Kagera Basin Organization as an instrument for development of the area.

As presidents of neighboring landlocked states, the two leaders recognized the need to actively support the project known as the Northern Corridor so as to get easy access to the sea.

The presidents reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the OAU and the United Nations as outlined in the charters of the two organizations.

The two presidents reviewed the situation in southern Africa and expressed concern at the lack of progress in negotiations between the Western contact group and the frontline states regarding Namibia's independence. They stated that Namibia needs a fair electoral system and were of the view that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1968 offered the best framework for the solution of the problem.

The two presidents condemned in the strongest terms the inhuman and abhorrent system of apartheid and expressed solidarity with the people of South Africa in their struggle to uphold the fundamental human rights. The two leaders condemned the South African racist and minority regime for its aggressions and unprovoked attacks against Angola and its attempts to destabilize African frontline states.

Concerning the Western Sahara, the two heads of state expressed their support for the Saharan people in their struggle for self-determination. They at the same time regretted the disharmony arising out of the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to membership of the OAU. On this subject, they urgently called on all the member states to preserve the unity and credibility of the pan-African organization.

President Obote and President Habyarimana reaffirmed their stand to respect, uphold and honor the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the neighboring states and to (?restrain) bandits and refugees from using each others' territory as a base for either military or political activities against neighboring countries.

The two presidents called on Israel to withdraw immediately from all the Arab territories it has been occupying since June 1967 and reiterated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence. They affirmed the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force. The two leaders also condemned the collaboration between Israel and the South African regimes. They viewed this collaboration as posing a serious threat to peace, independence and stability on the African Continent.

The two presidents noted with concern the worsening economic gap between the developed and developing countries especially the least developed countries. They stressed the urgent need to find solutions to this alarming problem.

The president of Rwanda expressed appreciation to the government and people of Uganda for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their short visit to Uganda.

The president of Rwanda extended an invitation to the president of Uganda to visit Rwanda on a mutually convenient date.

During the talks, the two heads of state were accompanied by high-powered delegations. Later, President Habyarimana left for home.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI TO SEEK 'OUTSIDE FORCE' IF OAU WITHDRAWS

AB060802 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 May (AFP) -- President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad has said he will call on an "outside force" if the Organization of African Unity (OAU) decides to withdraw the peacekeeping force due to leave the country by June 30. In a press interview yesterday, Mr Goukouni said Chad would "never" call for such a withdrawal, but if it came about he would call for an "outside force to put an end to the rebellion of (former defense minister) Hissene Habre." He also said the Chadian Government was opposed to negotiations with Mr Habre.

ZAIRE'S MOBUTU ARRIVES IN NDJAMENA 5 MAY

AB051350 Paris AFP in French 1305 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 May (AFP) -- President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire arrived in Ndjamena late Wednesday morning for a "'few hours' working visit" in the Chadian capital, during which he will hold talks with his Chadian counterpart, Mr Goukouni Oueddei. On arrival, President Mobutu said Zaire is "in favor of" the last OAU resolution on Chad that calls for the withdrawal of the African "blue helmets" from Chad on 30 June. However, he added, we will never adopt a unilateral stand on this question. The final decision must come from the OAU.

It will be recalled that 2,000 Zairian soldiers have formed part of the contingents in Chad since November 1981 at the request of the OAU, within the framework of the setting up of a neutral inter-African peacekeeping force. President Mobutu reasserted that the "solution to the Chadian crisis is political." He also made it a point to dissociate his visit to Chad with President Goukouni's attempt to form a new government. The last OAU resolution adopted in Nairobi in February and declared "null and void" by the Ndjamena authorities, provided for negotiations between all Chadian parties concerned, including Hissein Habre's FAN.

ZAIRE

NSINGA ADMITS SEVERAL FORMER DEPUTIES ARRESTED

PM041145 Brussels LE SOIR in French 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Etienne Ugeux dispatch]

[Text] Kinshasa, Apr -- Since President Mobutu is on a foreign visit, the Belgian journalists accompanying [Communications, Posts and Telecommunications] Minister Herman de Croo were received by the Zairian first state commissioner (prime minister). In reply to their questions, Mr Udjuu Omgwakebi Untube Nsinga painted a rapid and rather superficial picture of the situation in his country.

Asked whether the "former deputies" who had sent a request to President Mobutu in February calling for the formation of a second political party were in prison, the prime minister simply replied that justice is taking its course.

That was an implicit admission that they had been arrested again. Eight of them are certainly in prison, especially their spokesman, Mr Kibassa-Maliba, and Mr Ngalula and Mr Tshikedi, while five others are apparently under house arrest. The main points of Mr Nsinga's statements are as follows:

Cooperation: When Zaire receives a Belgian politician who is also a friend, that is bound to be useful to the two countries. The talks with Mr de Croo have been fruitful, and the government hopes Zaire will receive substantial aid from Belgium. The partners gain advantages on both sides in cooperation. Belgium has the raw materials we supply to it, while a major proportion of its trade is intended for Zaire, where there are many Belgian interests. Bilateral cooperation has experienced highs and lows. It must take place outside any superiority or inferiority complexes in a spirit of interdependence. Volunteer workers must be highly qualified in order to help us train counterparts to replace them, and this must be done without interference in the country's affairs.

Better Results

Recovery plan: It has certainly borne fruit. For instance, there was a negative growth rate in 1979. Since 1980 it has become positive. Inflation, which was 120 percent, fell to 40 percent in 1980. Manufacturing industry, which had fallen to the level of 40 percent of [potential] production, has increased to 50 and 60 percent.

Budget: The IMF has not paid the scheduled installment for the fourth quarter. Zaire faced special circumstances and had to meet unexpected spending in order to buy fuel (200 million zaires in particular). In addition the copper market fell and there was a cobalt slump. However, we have implemented a strict economy plan. Budget and administrative spending has been reduced, and education cadres have been reorganized. With regard to the foreign debt, we are hoping our debts will be rescheduled. As for extended facilities, we are hoping for a favorable decision from the IMF, whose answer we are awaiting.

Politics: As the president has said, 1982 is essentially a political year. We will have elections at all levels; there is also the 15th anniversary of the formation of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] which will hold its third ordinary congress. And in the fall the summit of French-speaking Africa, initiated by France, will be held in Kinshasa.

Opposition: The "former deputies" have been censured by the MPR Central Committee. Contrary to what has been claimed, there have been no negotiations between those "former deputies" and the deputy prime minister. They knew they did not have the right to question the institutions. That is why the government decided "to hand those misguided sons over to justice." As for students, they have not made do with demonstrating for higher grants and with kicking up a fuss as we did when we were young; their aim is to destabilize the regime. We cannot accept those subversive movements any more than we can accept the "former deputies." That is why Kinshasa University has been closed until further notice, aside from the faculties of medicine and pharmacy, which did not demonstrate.

Chad: The contingent of 2,000 Zairian soldiers will return on 30 June. Zaire is paying for that expedition, which was decided on in order to help Africa. We are paying 10 million Belgian francs per month for this, since the OAU is not intervening.

GAMBIA

JAWARA REELECTED; PPP GAINS SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

AB060750 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Banjul, 6 May (AFP) -- Sir Dawda Jawara has been returned as president of Gambia following elections in the small west African state yesterday and Tuesday, it was announced here today. The president's People's Progressive Party (PPP) also retained its large majority in the 35-seat parliament. Announcing the results, Chief Justice Sir Philip Bridges said that in the presidential election Sir Dawda obtained 137,020 votes or 72.5 percent of votes cast. A challenger, Sherif Mustapha Dibba, the leader of the National Convention Party (NCP) who is in jail for his alleged part in a coup attempt last July, won 52,136 votes, or 27.4 percent of votes cast. In the legislative elections, the PPP won 27 seats, a gain of two, and the NCP won three seats, a loss of two. Independent candidates won five seats (no change), while the United Party did not win any, voter turnout was 70 percent.

GHANA

RAWLINGS HOLDS TALKS WITH LIBYAN DELEGATION

AB051831 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The visiting Libyan delegation today held discussions with the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and some members of the council behind closed doors at Burma camp. Also at the meeting was the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ghana.

Speaking to newsmen before the meeting, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said corruption has done a lot of harm to the economy. This canker can no longer be allowed to continue. The PNDC chairman said it must be uprooted once and for all to enable Ghanaians become masters of themselves once again. He expressed concern about the way expensive equipment is exposed to damage in state organizations.

After the meeting, the Libyan delegation, which is led by the prime minister [as heard], Major Jallud, was accompanied to the Ghana Military Academy at Teshie by the chief of defense staff and member of the PNDC, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, for a brief visit. In a remark in the visitors' book, Major Jallud hoped the role of the Ghana Military Academy would change after the victory of the revolution. He envisaged an academy that would shift its emphasis from providing traditional military training to a college that would prepare, train and arm the people.

LIBYA'S JALLUD LECTURES ON PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION

AB060812 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Major Jallud, the leader of the Libyan delegation now in the country, has emphasized that a people's revolution has to lead to a people's authority. Speaking at a public lecture on the African revolution, he noted that in a revolution, it is difficult to split power because power belongs to the people and no one can claim to use it on their behalf.

Major Jallud said: Africa must try to solve its own multiple problems through a people's revolution which seeks to destroy the old order and establish a new one, in the interest of the majority of the people. The people must therefore be prepared to work for the revolutionary cause.

To Major Jallud, the African revolution needs a people's revolution. For its success, there must be a tremendous political awareness among the people. Major Jallud observed that political struggles do not end, be they in the family or in government. They are always moving forward. For this to be made possible, there should be vanguards for the revolution to lead the people. These vanguards must always be with the people to know their feelings. There should also be revolutionary committees set up at the grassroot level to change the society and inspire the people to move ahead.

Major Jallud noted that Ghanaians, under the late President Nkrumah, were among the first in Africa to begin a revolution, but that revolution failed because of improper organization. Progressive forces in Libya, he said, are looking forward to seeing a revolutionary force which will carry the 31 December revolution to its logical conclusion.

He added that people of Libya believe in the (?continuity) of struggles and Ghana will play a significant role in Africa if the December revolution succeeds. Major Jallud therefore called on students and all progressive forces of Africa to give support to Ghana's revolution.

NIGERIA

CUBAN REQUEST TO AID SUGAR PROJECT REJECTED

ABO60825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The Federal Government has turned down a request by Cuba to reenlist as a technical partner in the Gunti sugar project. The decision of the government was conveyed to the Cuban ambassador, Frank Rodriquez by the minister of industries, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau. Alhaji Ibrahim told the ambassador arrangements to select a new technical partner for the sugar project were almost completed. He, however, states that the two countries will explore other areas of cooperation, especially in the training of Nigerians in sugar technology and employment of Cuban in Nigeria's sugar industry. Cuba had earlier withdrawn from the Gunti sugar project.

GHANAIAN OPPOSITION GROUP FORMED IN LAGOS

ABO51131 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] An organization known as the "Campaign for Democracy in Ghana" has been launched in Lagos. A former Ghanaian legislator, Mr C.E. Mahami, said at the ceremony that the organization provides a forum for all Ghanaians opposed to present military administration in Ghana to exercise their democratic rights of freedom of speech and dissent. He stated that the organization would also employ all legitimate means to ensure that democracy and constitutional order were restored in the country.

ANGOLA

JORGE SPEAKS AT LUNCH FOR GDR FOREIGN MINISTER

AB052007 Luanda ANGOP in French 1810 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 May (ANGOP) -- Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge has called for a rapid end to the arms race in a speech on Tuesday in Luanda at a lunch reception in honor of his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer, who is on an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola.

Describing the current overall international situation as one characterized by multiple conflicts and an unacceptable arms race, the Angolan diplomat condemned the United States' intention to set up long-range missiles in Europe with the view of seeking military superiority, much to the displeasure of Europeans.

Emphasizing this issue, Paulo Jorge expressed support for the stand adopted by socialist countries and other progressive forces that have been striving to hasten the stabilization process and general disarmament which, he explained, called for the destruction of nuclear arms in order to save humanity from tragedy.

During his speech, Paulo Jorge centered his analysis on the preoccupying current international situation, especially the crises in the Middle East, Central America and Southeast Asia, where the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism is having intense repercussions. In this regard, Paulo Jorge said there are dangerous reflections of this aggressive U.S. policy in southern Africa. Such a comparison is justified by the intensification of Pretoria's aggressive policy against the People's Republic of Angola. Nevertheless, this will not prevent Angola from supporting the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples until they are able to enjoy the independence that is their right.

According to Paulo Jorge, in the talks held with his GDR counterpart, both men expressed similar views on the issues discussed; the talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and frankness.

After referring to the general treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1979 that provides the legal framework for today's solid bilateral relations, the Angolan foreign minister recalled President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to the GDR in 1981 and said it was a high level moment that further cemented the friendship between the two countries.

In reply to his Angolan counterpart, Oskar Fischer also referred to the relations between the two countries united in the common fight for peace, national liberation and in the fight against colonialism and war. In reference to the friendship treaty signed between Angola and the GDR, Fischer said this treaty asserted itself within the framework of planned cooperation based on trust in the interest of both peoples.

We are preoccupied by the aggravation of the situation due to the adventurous policy of confrontation conducted by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. We are already feeling the effects of this in central Europe, while our comrades in southern Africa are experiencing it, Oskar Fischer stressed.

DOS SANTOS CITES 'MINOR CABINET RESHUFFLE'

AB031219 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpt] A minor Cabinet reshuffle will soon be made within the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

This was announced by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on Saturday in a speech to mark 1 May -- international labor day. He pointed out that the reshuffle is in response to the lack of dynamism and the criticism the people have been making to the government over maladministration in some sectors of the state machinery. Our concern, he said, is to replace what is wrong. We cannot practice a socialist revolution without implementing party decisions and the laws of the People's Assembly. Stressing that Angola coffee production has dropped considerably compared to last year's production, the head of state announced the creation of a new vice ministry of agriculture charged with coffee production and marketing.

Home Trade Minister Dismissed

AB041153 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] A decree issued by the Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, relieves Gamaleal Gaspar Martins of the post of home trade minister. The decree was made in terms of law No 24/81 signed on 19 March. Another presidential decree nominates Augusto Caitano Joao as the deputy minister of agriculture for coffee.

RADIO, TELEVISION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

AB011245 Luanda ANGOP in French 1140 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 1 May (ANGOP) -- The People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba signed a cooperation agreement in Luanda on Friday. In accordance with the agreement, the two countries will exchange political, cultural and socioeconomic programs.

This accord, signed for Angola by Rui de Carvalho and Eugienio Romulo, directors general of the national radio and the Angolan People's Television, respectively, and for Cuba by Jose Ridrigues Lianoras, vice president of the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television, is aimed at broadening the knowledge and informative capabilities of the Angolan and Cuban peoples. It becomes effective in 1983. Miguel de Carvalho (Wadijimbi), director of the Department of Information and Propaganda of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee, was present at the ceremony.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA 3 MAY

EA041302 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] An Angolan-Bulgarian cooperation agreement was signed in Luanda yesterday by the Angolan deputy planning minister and the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister. The agreement, to expire in 1985, covers agriculture, industry, energy, building and foreign trade.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO SAYS CONTACT GROUP OBSTRUCTING SETTLEMENT

AB051306 Luanda ANGOP in French 1220 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 May (ANGOP) -- The contact group on Namibia is obstructing the international community's efforts to achieve the independence of that territory illegally occupied by South Africa, SWAPO announced in a communique published in Luanda on Tuesday.

This document, published within the framework of the fourth anniversary of the Cassinga massacre (in southern Angola) perpetrated on 4 May 1978 by the South African Army against defenseless Angolan citizens and Namibian refugees, indicates that the contact group has refused to exert pressure on the Pretoria regime to compel it to accept the UN decolonization plan for Namibia.

The contact group is saying SWAPO should accept its proposals so South Africa can not commit any more massacres, says the SWAPO communique, which also says the said group is not affirming on the other hand that the fascist South African troops must withdraw from Namibia in conformity with Resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) of the UN Security Council. In this connection, the document stresses that the contact group thus is obstructing the withdrawal of the South African troops from Namibia -- troops which are the cause of the violence in our country.

In its communique, SWAPO indicates that the proposals of the five countries (United States, France, Great Britain, West Germany and Canada) includes a certain number of errors because they give full power to South Africa in the process of transition for Namibia's independence.

The communique also stresses that the names of the hundreds of Namibian patriots savagely assassinated during the Cassinga massacre will remain engraved in Namibia's history as heroes and martyrs of our freedom and human dignity. In conclusion, SWAPO invites the people of Namibia to devote 4 May to meditation on our determination to free our Namibian fatherland from colonialism, oppression and expolitation.

SWAPO COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMS RSA SOLDIERS' DEATHS

AB051309 Luanda ANGOP in French 1224 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 May (ANGOP) -- In a communique published in Luanda on Tuesday, the SWAPO confirms it recently killed seven South African soldiers in the combat zone in Namibia.

The vanguard movement of the Namibian people confirmed, as recently announced by the occupation authorities in Windhoek, that seven racist soldiers were killed and several others wounded on 2 May during a violent clash between the Namibian Liberation Army [PLAN] and South African forces in the zone in the Otavi district. The communique says among the seven soldiers killed was Capt Leon van Wyk of Bloemfontein, who was the commandant of one of the South African reinforcement battalions, the majority of which comprises mercenaries currently fighting the plan. The other victim is a racist farmer, De Boll Steyn of the Massaus plantation near Tsumeb. He died following a mine explosion. He was assisted by a patrol group stationed on his plantation.

A South African military vehicle was completely destroyed following an explosion in which two South African soldiers were seriously wounded, the SWAPO communique adds.

It is to be recalled that the racist Pretoria government previously already announced that these people had been killed during an offensive SWAPO launched before its 20th anniversary.

GOVERNMENT FORCES TRACK DOWN INFILTRATORS

MB051000 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Government forces are tracking down small groups of infiltrators numbering from one to three in the area centered around Tsumeb, Kombat and Otavi. The South-West African Territorial Force says that some of the hunted men may have been ordered to go underground and may even seek work in the area.

The authorities also released pictures of two men killed. One, codenamed Kilimanjaro, was the leader of a group and the other, his bodyguard, (Manjama), was dressed in the uniformed of the Angolan Army.

More 'Terrorists' Killed

MB051030 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0930 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Defense force headquarters in Windhoek has announced that a further 3 terrorists have been killed, bringing to 57 the number killed since the latest SWAPO infiltration into the territory about 2 weeks ago. The three terrorists were killed on the Amolinda farm about 50 km east of Kamamjab. Security forces are still on the trail of 10 terrorists.

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA, KWAZULU OFFICIALS DISCUSS SWAZILAND BORDER

MB050730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Dr Koornhoff, minister of cooperation and development, and a delegation from Kwazulu led by Chief Buthelezi have held talks in Cape Town on the possible adjustment of Swaziland's border and how it could affect Kwazulu. According to Dr Koornhoff, Chief Buthelezi objected strongly to any adjustment that could affect his homeland. The delegation from Kwazulu proposed that Dr Koornhoff and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha enlighten the caucus of the Kwazulu Government on the matter.

BOTHA-KAUNDA TALKS PROVIDE 'GOOD BEGINNING'

MB040648 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 May 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Not a Bad Start..."]

[Text] Yesterday's summit meeting between the South African prime minister and the Zambian president may have been described as no more than "useful", but we believe it underlined dramatically the strength of the common interests which white and black share in the sub-continent.

Apartheid might be the great divide that keeps the Kaundas and Bothas apart, and allows them to meet only briefly in mobile premises carefully parked on opposite sides of the border, but it fails to separate those common interests.

Apartheid was responsible for the negative aspects of yesterday's meeting for the extreme delicacy with which the preparations had to be handled, for the critical reaction of President Nyerere and Mr Mugabe, for the disinclination of Botswana to provide the meeting place, for the positioning of the South African and Zambian representatives on opposite sides of the border.

Apartheid, unless it is eliminated, will continue to be the stumbling block to regular, frank and useful discussions between the leaders of South Africa and her neighbouring states. Worse, it will remain the single biggest obstacle to the sharing of skills and systems and resources between countries with common problems of underdevelopment.

It is a measure of the strength of those common interests that nearly 50,000 people from Africa visited this country in the past year on business. These visitors, as Mr P.W. Botha told Parliament this week, came not only from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, but also from Angola, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius and Mozambique. And in spite of the Organisation for African Unity's call for an economic boycott of South Africa, the republic trades with 49 African countries.

That in itself is a good enough reason for Dr Kaunda and Mr Botha to get together. There must be plenty of useful economic deals to be struck between the two states. But thanks to this government's racist policies, that kind of negotiation has to be preceded by the cautious, exploratory coming-together we saw yesterday -- for the second time round.

Will Dr Kaunda have to go through the same performance again with a third successive South African prime minister? We sincerely hope not. It is doubtful whether his reputation could stand it.

This time Mr Botha has to deliver -- unless he wants the black African leader who risked meeting with him to be derided forever. He responded with admirable promptness to Dr Kaunda's initiative -- he must now, for the sake of his own political reputation, prove to Africa's satisfaction that he is working actively for change.

For the rest, we must be satisfied that the talks went ahead, that they ended in an apparently pleasant atmosphere, that the joint communique was at least positively non-committal. That, in South African terms, has to be a good beginning.

ZIMBABWE REMAINS RSA'S MAIN TRADING PARTNER

LD060206 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Statistics published in Harare show that South Africa remains Zimbabwe's main trading partner. Last year, South Africa bought 21 percent of Zimbabwe's exports and provided 25 percent of its imports. It is widely known that Zimbabwe, like many other African states, is politically hostile to South Africa and Prime Minister Mugabe never allows an opportunity to pass to castigate South Africa, either for South Africa's role in South-West Africa or for its internal policies. Only last week, Mr Mugabe scorned an exchange of views with South African leaders after it had been announced that Prime Minister P.W. Botha would hold wide-ranging discussions with President Kaunda of Zambia.

Yet Zimbabwe relies heavily on transport links through South Africa for imports and exports. After 15 years of sanctions, important sectors of Zimbabwe's manufacturing industries are geared to and are largely dependent on the South African market. South Africa remains the closest and cheapest source of about 1/3 of Zimbabwe's imports. The 1964 agreement between the two countries, which is still in effect, gave Rhodesian exporters, and now Zimbabwean exporters, an advantage over other overseas suppliers in the South African market.

It should be remembered that most of the goods covered by the trade agreement are likely to be subjected to tariffs in neighboring black states. At the same time, markets further afield are highly competitive because of goods from Hong Kong, the Republic of China and Japan. The cost of sending goods to these markets is far higher than sending them to South Africa. While Zimbabwe is inclined to lessen its dependence on South Africa, her membership of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, and also through research for alternative markets abroad, South Africa is still Zimbabwe's primary market. It should be noted that the chief economist of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr (Roger Riddell), has urged the Zimbabwean Government to renegotiate the Preferential Trade Agreement with South Africa to avoid a serious loss of foreign currency and of jobs. Trade, after all, is the lifeline of a country.

POLLS SHOW STRENGTH OF TREURNICHT PARTY

MB040800 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 82 p 4

[By political reporter Chris Freimond]

[Text] If a general election is held soon, Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party [CP] could win 19 percent of the vote -- and become the official opposition.

This is one of the findings of two separate opinion polls conducted by independent groups in April, the results of which were published yesterday in RAPPORT and the SUNDAY TRIBUNE respectively.

The RAPPORT poll contrasted present support for the various parties with a similar survey in January. It showed the National Party's [NP] support fell from 48 percent to 43.1 percent while 18.3 percent of respondents favoured the CP.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party's [HNP] support fell from 6 percent to 2.7 percent. Support for the New Republic Party [NRP] fell from 7.3 percent to 5.6 percent. Support for the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] rose from 21.3 percent to 21.7 percent. Those who will not vote fell from 15.8 percent to 8.2 percent.

The SUNDAY TRIBUNE survey was conducted by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS) at the University of Natal. It found the following support for the parties (with the results of a smilar poll in August last year in brackets): NP 44 percent (52), PFP 21 percent (22), CP 19 percent, HNP 3 percent (8), NRP 5 percent (7), will not vote 8 percent (9).

Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, director of CASS, said the most important implication was that in a general election, the CP would probably become the opposition because the size delimitation of rival Transvaal seats was in its favour.

The poll found 50 percent of voters would support a policy of "dynamic reform" by the NP -- but only 45 percent would back the NP if it adopted a cautious approach to preserve conservative support.

The RAPPORT poll found the NP had the support of 54.6 percent of Afrikaners -- a drop of 11 percent. English-speaking support had risen from 20 percent to 24.6 percent.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

CA051308 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has praised the Soviet Union for the efforts that country is making to help bring about peace in the world. Dr Kaunda, who was speaking when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev called on him at State House, also said Zambia welcomed the proposed meeting between the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev with his American counterpart Ronald Reagan. He explained that Zambia was also committed to the efforts aimed at bringing peace through disarmament. The president assured Mr Ilichev that Zambia would continue to fight against evil. Dr Kaunda hailed the brotherly relations that exist between Zambia and the Soviet Union adding that the programs agreed on between UNIP [United National Independent Party] and the CPSU Central Committee were going on well.

PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

LD051418 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Minister for the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Henry (Meebelo) said today that Zambia and Romania have renewed their barter agreement for another year. Dr (Meebelo) said under the renewed 9-million-kwacha agreement signed in Bucharest recently, the two countries would exchange capital and consumer goods. The minister, who was speaking on arrival from a 2-week visit to Yugoslavia, Romania and Libya, said although the 1981 agreement was still in force to maintain the balance of trade for this year it was necessary to renew the existing one. Zambia also signed protocols of technical and cultural cooperation with both Yugoslavia and Romania. The Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa signed for the government.